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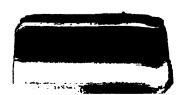
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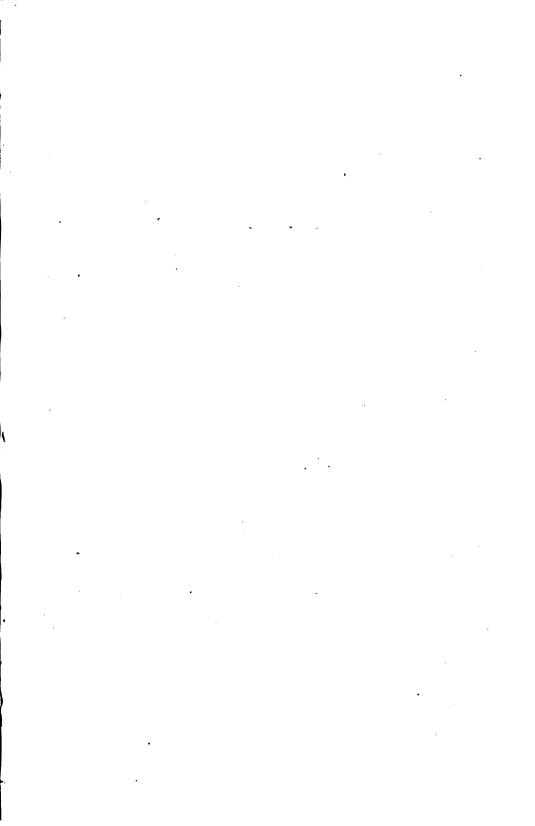
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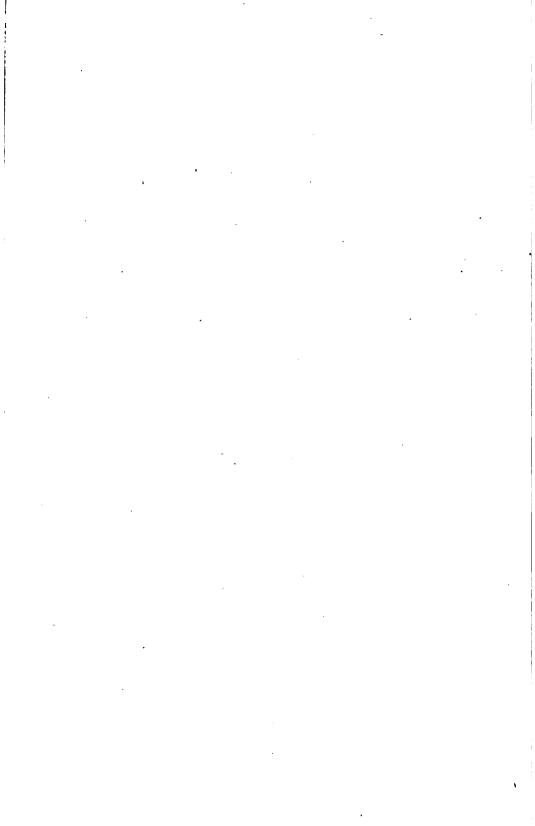
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ERLANGER BEITRÄGE

ZUR

ENGLISCHEN PHILOLOGIE

UND

VERGLEICHENDEN LITTERATURGESCHICHTE.

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

HERMANN VARNHAGEN.

XV.

THE PLEASANT COMODIE OF PATIENT GRISSILL.

ERLANGEN.
VERLAG VON FR. JUNGE.
1893.

THE PLEASANT COMODIE

OF

PATIENT GRISSILL.

VON

HENRY CHETTLE, THOMAS DEKKER
UND
WILLIAM HAUGHTON.

NACH DEM DRUCKE VON 1603 HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

GOTTLIEB HÜBSCH.



VERLAG VON FR. JUNGE.

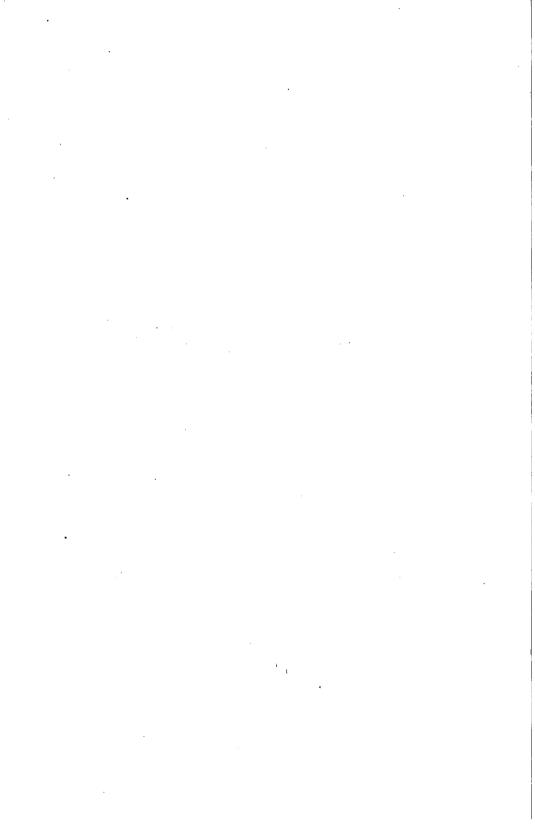
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Einleitung.

1. Die Quellenfrage.

Über die Erzählung von der geduldigen Griseldis, der letzten Novelle in Boccaccios Dekameron, hat, nachdem Reinhold Köhler mit einem trefflichen Artikel in der Realencyklopädie von Ersch und Gruber, Sect. I Bd. 91 S. 413 vorangegangen war, neuerdings Fr. v. Westenholz, Die Griseldis-Sage in der Literaturgeschichte (Heidelberg 1888) gehandelt.

Eine abschliessende Geschichte des Stoffes, die man in dem letzteren Buche zu finden glauben muss, bietet dasselbe nicht. Einmal ist das verarbeitete Material von Vollständigkeit weit entfernt¹; der Verfasser kennt sich auf dem Gebiete der Sagenforschung nicht genügend aus und auf bibliographischem auch nicht. Dann sind die Untersuchungen über das Abhängigkeitsverhältnis der verschiedenen Bearbeitungen keineswegs mit der nötigen Sorgfalt angestellt worden, z. T. ganz unterblieben. Es kann dem Verfasser ferner der Vorwurf nicht erspart werden, dass er sich sein Material nicht immer mit der wünschenswerten Genauigkeit angesehen hat. Bisweilen hat ihn auch eine ungenügende Kenntnis der fremden Sprachen auf Abwege geführt.

¹ Nachträge dazu s. bei Varnhagen, Über eine Sammlung alter italienischer Drucke der Erlanger Universitätsbibliothek (Erlangen 1892) S. 39. — Als Verf. der deutschen Grisardis, die Ph. Strauch, Ztschr. f. deutsch. Altert. XXIX 433 dem Albrecht von Eyb zuschreiben wollte, hat derselbe Gelehrte ebd. XXXVI 241 f. den Erhard Gross nachgewiesen Gegen jene Hypothese Strauchs vgl. übrigens auch M. Herrmann, Albrecht von Eyb und die Frühzeit des deutschen Humanismus (Berlin 1893) S. 301 f.

Über die Griseldis-Novelle auf englischem Boden handelt H. B. Wheatly in der Einleitung zu seiner Ausgabe der englischen Prosa (vgl. unten Nr. 3), Heft IV der Publikationen der Villon Society. Im Athenæum Nr. 3035 (26. Dez. 1885) heisst es darüber: The fourth part contains The History of Patient Grisel, prefaced by some account of the Griselda literature, with special reference to the use made of the original story by Boccaccio, Petrarch, Chaucer, and Dekker. Auf einer deutschen Bibliothek dürften sich die Publikationen der Villon Society nicht finden (besitzt doch sogar das British Museum ausser J. Paynes Boccaccio-Übersetzung nichts von denselben), und so ist mir Wheatlys Buch nicht erreichbar.

Eingeführt wurde die Erzählung in England, nicht lange nach der Entstehung der Novelle Boccaccios und der durch Petrarca vorgenommenen Umgiessung derselben in lateinische Form, durch Chaucer, der die letztere Bearbeitung der seinigen zu Grunde legte.

Von der Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts an treten dann in England mehrere Bearbeitungen auf, die uns aber nicht alle erhalten sind.

1. Im J. 1565 erwirkte sich der Londoner Drucker Owen Rogers Druckerlaubnis für A ballet intituled the songe of pacyent Gressell vnto her make. Vgl. Hazlitt, Hand-Book 245.

In demselben Jahre wurden, wie Collier in seiner Ausgabe unseres Dramas, Introduction S. VIII berichtet, zwei Balladen to the tune of pacyente Grissell auf der Buchhändlerbörse eingetragen. Da das oben erwähnte Gedicht ausdrücklich als songe bezeichnet wird, wird man annehmen dürfen, dass es sich bei der erwähnten Melodie (tune) um die jenes songe handelte.

- 2. In dem nämlichen Jahre erwirkte sich ein anderer Londoner Drucker, T. Colwell, Druckerlaubnis für *The History* of meke and pacyent Gresell. Vgl. Hazlitt a. a. O. Dass diese History identisch ist mit der sofort unter Nr. 3 zu erwähnenden, wie Hazlitt annimmt, ist möglich, aber keineswegs sicher.
- 3. Eine Prosadarstellung, deren älteste erhaltene Ausgabe v. J. 1607 nach Hazlitt a. a. O. den Titel führt: The Antient, True, and admirable History of Patient Grissel, a Poore Mans Daughter in France. Written in French, and now translated

into English. Printed by Edward All-de, 1607. Der Drucker lebte in London. Wo sich ein Exemplar dieses Druckes findet, giebt Hazlitt nicht an. Das British Museum besitzt keines. Ob der oben erwähnte von Wheatly besorgte Abdruck auf dieser oder einer anderen Ausgabe beruht, vermag ich nicht zu sagen.

Von einer zweiten Ausgabe v. J. 1619 (Printed by H. L. for William Lugger) besass Heber zwei Exemplare; vgl. Bibliotheca Heberiana I Nr. 3142 und VIII Nr. 1005. Auch das Brit. Museum besitzt eines; vgl. den Catalogue of printed Books, s. v. Griselda. Diese Ausgabe ist in der Percy Society Vol. III Nr. XVIII S. 1 wiederabgedruckt worden.

Eine dritte Ausgabe ca. 1630 (For W. Thackeray: London) ist auf dem Brit. Museum; vgl. den Catalogue of printed Books.

Eine vierte Ausgabe v. J. 1663 besass Heber; vgl. Bibl. Heberiana IX, Nr. 1317.

Eine fünfte Ausgabe v. J. 1674 besitzt die Bodleiana in Oxford: vgl. Hazlitt, Hand-Book 245.

Eine sechste Ausgabe (London: Printed by and for T. Norris) wird von Hazlitt, Coll. and Notes I 192 um 1690 gesetzt.

Eine siebente Ausgabe, London 1703, verzeichnet Hazlitt, Coll. and Notes II 698. Ein Exemplar davon besass Quaritch; vgl. dessen General Catalogue 1887—88 S. 640 und dessen Rough List 103 S. 18.

Über eine Anzahl weiterer Ausgaben aus dem 18. Jahrh. auf dem Brit. Museum vgl. den Catalogue of printed Books a.a.O. Vgl. auch den Catalogue of the Library of the late John Duke of Roxburghe (London 1812) Nr. 6380.

4. Eine Ballade, deren Verfasser wahrscheinlich Thomas Deloney († ca. 1600; vgl. über ihn das Dict. of Nat. Biography XIV 327) ist. Wenigstens hat derselbe sie in seine Sammlung The Garland of Good-Will aufgenommen, die uns freilich, abgesehen von einem Bruchstücke einer Ausgabe von 1604, nur in einer viel späteren Ausgabe von 1678 erhalten und hiernach in Vol. XXX, Nr. XCII der Percy Society abgedruckt ist. Unser Text steht hier auf S. 82.

Eine Sonderausgabe dieser Griseldis-Ballade befindet sich in der Bibliothek von Henry Huth mit dem Titel: A most pleasant Ballad of Patient Grissell. To the tune of The Brides Goodmorrow. Vgl. Hazlitt, Coll. and Notes II 259, wo der Druck um 1600 gesetzt wird (Grosarts Katalog dieser Bibliothek ist



mir nicht erreichbar). Hiernach ist der Text in den Ancient Ballads and Broadsides (1867) S. 25 und für die Ballad Society in den Roxburghe Ballads II 269 abgedruckt.

Nach einer Ausgabe von 1619, die jetzt verschwunden zu sein scheint, ist die Ballade in der Collection of Old Ballads (1727) III 252 abgedruckt; vgl. Hales and Furnivall, Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript III 421 u. 422.

Eine weitere Ausgabe v. J. 1640 besitzt das British Museum in den Roxburghe-Balladen: A most excellent and vertuous Ballad of the Patient Grissell. Vgl. den Catalogue of Books in the British Museum printed... to the year 1640, S. 736.

Über andere Ausgaben vgl. die Roxburghe Ballads a. a. O. Endlich findet sich eine handschriftliche Aufzeichnung in der Percy-Hs., abgedruckt in der erwähnten, von Hales und Furnivall besorgten Ausgabe dieser ganzen Hs. III 423.

5. Ein unternehmender Verleger, John Wright in London, druckte diese Ballade ebenfalls ab, schickte derselben aber zwei kurze Abschnitte in Prosa voraus, flickte ihr zwei ebensolche an und gab dem Ganzen einen etwas veränderten Titel (The pleasant and sweet history of patient Grissell, shewing how she, from a poore mans daughter, came to be a great lady in France, being a patterne to all vertuous women), auf welchem er das Buch als translated out of Italian bezeichnete. Das British Museum besitzt eine in dem erwähnten Catalogue of Books 736 und in dem Catalogue of printed Books etwa in d. J. 1630 gesetzte Ausgabe, nach welcher der Text in der Percy Society Vol. III, Nr. XVIII S. 43 abgedruckt ist.

Eine Ausgabe von demselben Verleger v. J. 1640 verzeichnet Hazlitt, Coll. and Notes III 101. Doch scheint es nach Hazlitts Einleitung zu unserem Drama S. VII, dass die beiden Ausgaben identisch sind.

Die an dritter Stelle angeführte Prosadarstellung ist, nach der Angabe auf dem Titel, aus dem Französischen übersetzt. Unter den bekannten französischen Bearbeitungen findet sich jedoch keine, welche die Vorlage gewesen sein könnte. Mag es sich mit dieser Angabe des englischen Textes nun verhalten, wie es will, jedenfalls beruht der letztere, wenn auch nur indirekt, auf Petrarcas lateinischer Fassung, wie eine Vergleichung

leicht ergiebt, wenngleich er im einzelnen einerseits bisweilen gekürzt, andrerseits vielfach wortreicher gefasst und sonst erweitert ist.

Die Form des Namens der Heldin, Grisel, Grissell, ist dieselbe, wie in der von Heinrich Steinhöwel herrthrenden deutschen Übersetzung, deren älteste datierte Ausgabe i. J. 1471 bei Zainer in Augsburg gedruckt ist; vgl. über die Hss. und Ausgaben Goedeke, Grundrisz² I 364 u. 365 und über die Verfasserschaft Steinhöwels Strauch, Anz. f. d. Altert. XIV 249 und Allgem. deutsche Biogr. XXXV 729. Dieser Umstand legt die Vermutung nahe, dass der Engländer nach dieser deutschen Übersetzung gearbeitet hat. Und in der That stimmt der englische Text an einigen Stellen mit dem deutschen gegenüber dem lateinischen überein. Vgl. (ich citiere Petrarca nach dem Drucke Ulm, Zainer 1473, Steinhöwels Übersetzung nach dem Drucke Augsburg, Zainer 1471 und den englischen Text nach der Ausgabe in der Percy Society):

Petrarca:

Steinhöwel:

Grisel was vnwissend Griseldis omnium que erga (gedruckt: egra) aller der sachen die se pararentur ignara, gegen ir beschachen peractis que agenda vnd berait ir husz das domi erant, aquam e sye mit anderen iuncklonginguo fonte conuec- frowen ouch usz möcht tans, paternum limen gan ze sehen ires heren intrabat, vt expedita gemachel, als sye wascuris aliis ad uisendam ser het geholt von ainem domini sui sponsam cum feren brunnen vnd haim puellis comitibus pro- ylet begegnet ir der peraret. Dum Walterus walther mit cogitabundus incedens volck vnd nennet sy eamque compellans no- bey irem namen (S. 5). mine. . . . (S. 7).

Englische Prosa:

where the faire mayd Grisel, knowing nothing of that which happed.... had made her house and selfe somwhat handsome, determining (with the rest of her neighbor virgins) to see this solemnity: at which instant arrived the Marquesse with all his graseinem cious company, meeting with Grisel as shee was carrying two pitchers of water to her poore fathers house (S. 10 f.)

¹ Zu den alten Drucken trage ich einen von Quaritch, General Catalogue 1887—88 S. 723 beschriebenen, mit vielen Holzschnitten versehenen (o. O. u. J.) nach. Quaritch setzt den Druck "circ. 1470". Da derselbe aber das Vorwort enthält (So ich aber von stätikait etc.), das aus d. J. 1473 stammt (vgl. Strauch, Anz. f. deutsch. Altert. XIV 250), so kann er frühestens diesem Jahre angehören.

Petrarca:

Senex tunicam eius hispidam et attritam senio abdita parue domus in parte seruauerat. Audito ergo non tam filie tacite redeunpitu occurrit in limine et seminudam antiqua veste cooperuit (S. 16 f.).

Steinhöwel:

Do er nun hort das volck zû seinem husz komen vnd sach sein tochter still schwigen vnd halb nackent mit in. Do sücht er die tis, quam comitum stre- | böszen vnd vor alter zerrissen klaider seiner tochter, die er in ainem knüppfel behalten het, von der zeit als man sv hin weg fürt, vnd lief seiner tochter entgegen dasz er sy do mit verdeken möcht (S. 14).

> Die mit ir waren komen schieden wainend vnd trurig hin weg (S. 14).

Englische Prosa:

Janicola, acquainted the hurliburly, came out to see what the matter was. And finding it was his daughter in her smocke, he quickly left them all unspoke unto, and ran in for those poore robes, which were formerly left in the house; with which hee quickly arayed her (S. 35).

in which amaze, not without some reprehension of fortune, and their lords cruelty, they left her to the poverty of the cell, and returned themselves to the glory of the palace (S. 35).

Aber andrerseits stimmt der englische Text an einigen Stellen mit dem lateinischen gegen den deutschen überein. Vgl.:

Petrarca:

Vnum vos michi uersa vice promittite ac seruate (S. 5).

Comes de Panico (S.11), Panicius comes (S. 17).

Germanumque simul suum annum iam septimum agentem ducens (S. 15).

Noue coniugi volens cedo, que tibi vtinam felix adueniat (S. 16).

Steinhöwel:

So wil ich herwider verhaissen vnd halten wöllen (S. 3).

graff von pauincz (S.9 und 14).

Englische Prosa:

Only one thing I revmb das ir mir och quest at your hands (S. 6).

> Countesse of Paniche (S. 26 u. 36), the Earle of Paniche (S. 36).

> For amongst the rest, there was a young lord, not fully eight yeere old (S. 29).

> As for your new spouse, God grant her many daies of comfort (S. 30).

Es ist also zu schliessen, dass der englische Bearbeiter entweder selbst sowohl den lateinischen als den deutschen Text benutzt oder aber nach einer unbekannten Vorlage gearbeitet hat, welche ihrerseits auf dem lateinischen und dem deutschen Texte beruhte. Dass, wenn letzteres der Fall, dies ein französischer Text war, ist wenig wahrscheinlich, wenn man bedenkt, dass zwar französische Volksbücher ins Deutsche übersetzt sind, mir aber aus der damaligen Zeit kein Fall bekannt ist, wo ein deutsches Volksbuch ins Französische übertragen wäre.

Der Verfasser der englischen Prosadarstellung, bzw. der ihrer Vorlage, wird zuerst die deutsche Übersetzung in die Hand bekommen haben — deutsche Volksbücher sind ja auch sonst nach England gewandert. Am Eingange wie am Schlusse derselben fand er den Hinweis auf die Epistel Francisci Petrarche, was ihn veranlasste, sich auch letzteren Text zu verschaffen.

Bezüglich der Quelle der Ballade muss man aus der Namensform Grissell schliessen, dass die Ballade entweder auf der eben besprochenen englischen Prosa oder auf Steinhöwels deutschem Texte beruht — dass etwa umgekehrt die Ballade die nächste Quelle der englischen Prosa wäre, ist wegen der vielen der Ballade gegenüber den beiden anderen Darstellungen eigentümlichen Züge(vgl. unten S. XIV) unmöglich. Nun findet sich ein der englischen Prosa und der Ballade gemeinsamer Zug bei Steinhöwel — und auch bei Petrarca — nicht. Nach der Geburt des zweiten Kindes, eines Sohnes, bzw. in der Ballade der Zwillinge, findet ein grosses Fest statt. In der Prosa heisst es: The joy whereof led the whole country into the house of praier and thanksgiving, and brought them home againe by cresset-light and bonfires (S. 21 f.). Die Ballade erzählt (ich citiere stets nach dem Texte der Ballad Society):

Great royall feasting was at these childrens christnings, And princely triumph made;

Sixe weekes together al nobles that came thither Were entertaind and staid (71 f.).

In der Prosa also begiebt sich das Volk im ganzen Lande in die Kirche und feiert das Ereignis darauf durch Fackelzug und Freudenfeuer. In der Ballade findet bei Gelegenheit der Taufe ein Fest am Hofe statt, das sechs Wochen dauert. Beiden Texten ist also gemein, dass sie bei derselben Gelegenheit ein Fest stattfinden lassen, wovon Steinhöwel ebensowenig etwas weiss, wie Petrarca. Letzterer berichtet nur von der leticia patris ingens atque omnium amicorum (S. 12) und ersterer von der groffen fröden des vaters und aller frund und des volckes. Man wird daraus schliessen dürfen, dass die Ballade auf der englischen Prosa beruht, gegen welchen Schluss auch sonst nichts spricht.

Die Ballade behandelt den Stoff ziemlich frei und weicht besonders in folgenden Punkten von der Prosadarstellung ab: Der Marquesse wird nicht erst durch die Bitten seiner Unterthanen zum Heiraten veranlasst; bei einem Jagdausfluge sieht er ein armes Mädchen, das ihm gefällt und um das er sofort wirbt. - Von dem Vater Grissells, Janicola, ist nirgends die Rede. — Eine der Grissell feindliche Partei ist wirklich am Hofe vorhanden, und der Marquesse wird durch dieselbe veranlasst, das geduldige Herz seiner Frau zu prüfen. Dabei leitet ihn die Absicht, das Mitleid seiner Unterthanen zu ihren Gunsten zu erregen. — Grissell kommt mit Zwillingen nieder. — Die Kinder werden kurz nach ihrer Geburt der Mutter entrissen, während dies in der Prosadarstellung erst geschieht, nachdem dieselben entwöhnt sind. - Grissell wird kurz nach der Verstossung der Kinder ebenfalls verstossen, während dies in der Prosa erst nach some dozen years (S. 28) geschieht. — Der Marquesse entschliesst sich erst, nachdem Grissell fünfzehn Jahre daheim war, dazu, eine andere Frau zu nehmen; in der Prosadarstellung kündigt er ihr diesen Entschluss schon bei der Verstossung an, und derselbe soll kurze Zeit nachher zur Ausführung gebracht werden.

Der unter 5) angeführte Text unterscheidet sich, wie oben erwähnt, von dem vorhergehenden nur durch die Hinzufügung der Einleitung und des Schlusses in Prosa. Diese hinzugefügten Kapitel beruhen (mit Ausnahme des letzten, betitelt: *The authors perswasion to all women in generall*) auf der oben besprochenen Prosadarstellung, wenngleich der Text sehr zusammengezogen und auch sonst frei behandelt ist. Vgl.:

Prosa: Ballade:

Betweene the mountaines of Italy In the countrey of Salusa, which and France, towards the south, lyes the territory of Salus, there lived a noble and wealthy prince, lived not long since a nobleman of

Prosa:

Ballade:

great hope and expectation, lord of Salusa, a man of such vertues of the country, by name, Gualter, that the world did ring of (S. 45). Marquesse of Saluss (S. 3).

His delight was in hunting and hawking (S. 4).

From his youth his onely exercise was hunting (S. 45).

All this while the Marquesse conworne in yeares (S. 8).

Nere to the famous city of Saluse. tinued his hunting; and as he had was a poor village named Clue, in accustomed, resorted much to a the way going to a great and spapoore country village not farre from cious forrest, where the noble Mar-Salusse, where there dwelt as poore quesse used daily his pleasure in a countriman, named Janicole, over- hunting: there was an old man named Janicola (S. 46).

The poore Janicola was advanced to the councell, and made governor father one of his counsel, and goof his palace (S. 42).

The Marquesse . . . made her vernour of his palace (S. 58).

Grisel lasted thirty yeares after him (S. 42).

The noble Marquesse, and his faire Grissell, lived almost thirty yeeres (S. 58).

Was nun unser Drama betrifft, so ist für dasselbe zunächst zweifellos die Ballade benützt worden, wie daraus hervorgeht. dass von den dieser eigentümlichen Zügen die folgenden sich im Drama wiederfinden: Eine der Grissell feindliche Partei ist wirklich am Hofe vorhanden. - Die Prüfung war schon vor der Geburt der Kinder beschlossen; im Drama beginnt sie auch thatsächlich vor derselben. - Grissell kommt mit Zwillingen nieder.

Die Verstossung der Kinder und der Mutter, sowie die Absicht des Marquesse sich wieder zu verheiraten ist in der Ballade und im Drama allerdings verschieden beschrieben; Gedoch steht auch hierin das Drama der Ballade weit näher als allen anderen Darstellungen.) In der Ballade werden die Kinder kurz nach ihrer Geburt der Mutter entrissen und die Verstossung der letzteren folgt unmittelbar; im Drama wird nach der Entbindung Grissill mit ihren Kindern zu ihrem Vater heimgeschickt, wo ihr dann die Kinder entrissen werden. Nach der Ballade verweilt sie fünfzehn Jahre bei ihrem Vater: im Drama ist keine Zeit angegeben, doch muss dies ungefähr ebenso lange gedauert haben, da ja ihre Tochter, die sie auf den Armen heimgetragen hat, nun als vermeintliche Braut auftritt. In den

anderen Bearbeitungen (Petrarca, deutsche und englische Prosa) ist diese Episode ganz abweichend. Die Kinder werden hier erst weggenommen, nachdem sie entwöhnt sind; Grissell bleibt noch some dozen years (englische Prosa S. 28; ebenso Petrarca S. 14: cum jam ab ortu filie duodecimus annus elapsus esset) am Hofe und erhält dann gleich bei der Verstossung von dem Marquesse die Mitteilung, dass er sich demnächst mit einer anderen wieder vermählen werde.

Auch einige wörtliche Übereinstimmungen zwischen der Ballade und dem Drama sind vorhanden. Vgl. Some did call her beggers brat (41) und call her beggers brat (Drama 914). — Der Schluss der Ballade lautet:

The chronicles of lasting fame Shall ever more extoll the name Of Patient Grissell, my most constant wife.

Vgl. damit im Drama 2517-18:

In the booke of Fame All worldes in gold shall register her name,

wobei besonders auf den gleichen Reim fame: name, sowie darauf hingewiesen sei, dass die Worte in beiden Texten an derselben Stelle stehen.

Eine Verschiedenheit zwischen der Ballade und dem Drama ist in Beziehung auf die Form des Namens der Heldin vorhanden, indem dort Grissell, hier Grissill steht. Indessen beweist dies nichts gegen die Abhängigkeit des Dramas von der Ballade, da die Form Grissill ausschliesslich dem Drama eigen ist. Ausserdem aber scheint es, dass die letztere Form erst bei der Drucklegung i. J. 1603 oder nicht lange vorher in das Stück gekommen ist, während sie ursprünglich Grissell, wie in der Ballade, gelautet hat. Diese Form nämlich findet sich sowohl in dem Eintrage in Henslowes Kontobuche v. J. 1599 (vgl. unten S. XXVI) wie auch in dem in die Register der Londoner Buchhändlerbörse v. J. 1600 (vgl. unten S. XXV).

Diese Ausführungen lassen es als zweifellos erscheinen, dass das Drama die Ballade benutzt hat. Denn davon dass umgekehrt die Ballade auf dem Drama beruhe, kann keine Rede sein, da von der wesentlich erweiterten Handlung und den verschiedenen neuen Personen desselben sich hier keine Spur findet.

Aber die Ballade kann nicht die einzige Quelle des Dramas gewesen sein, da dasselbe vieles enthält, was in der Ballade fehlt, aber in den älteren Darstellungen vorhanden ist.

Mit Petrarca im Gegensatze zu Boccaccio stimmt das Drama in Beziehung auf Folgendes überein: Der Name des Vaters der Grissill hat dieselbe Form Janicola (einmal S. 5 Janicolo; doch scheint dies auf einem Druckfehler zu beruhen, da noch fünfzehn mal Janicola vorkommt), während Boccaccio Giannucolo hat. — Janicola erfährt erst am Tage der Werbung von dem Vorhaben des Markgrafen, während bei Boccaccio der Markgraf den Vater schon vorher kommen lässt und mit ihm verabredet, dass er Griselda zur Frau nehmen wolle.

Es ist nun die Frage, ob diese Züge direkt auf Petrarca zurückgehen oder auf die auf ihm beruhende englische Prosa. Man muss sich für das Letztere entscheiden, denn unser Drama steht an mehreren Stellen der englischen Prosa näher als Petrarcas Texte, ja weist z. T. wörtliche Anklänge an jenen auf. So heisst es bei Petrarca S. 10f.: (Walterus) post paululum vnum suorum satellitum fidissimum sibi... ad vxorem misit. Es wird also hier nur die Treue des Dieners erwähnt. In der englischen Prosa lautet die entsprechende Stelle (S. 18): (The Marquesse) called a faithfull servant unto him; such a one as the poet lalks of, "propter fidem et taciturnitatem dilectum." Hier wird also neben der Treue noch die Verschwiegenheit besonders betont. Vgl. damit in unserem Drama V. 757 f:

Thy faith I oft haue tride, thy faith I credite,

No babbling eccho sits vpon thy lips,
For filence euen in speach, doth seale them vp.

Bei Petrarca entgegnet die Griseldis auf Walters Werbung (S. 8): Ego, mi domine, tanto honore me indignam scio. In der englischen Prosa sagt sie (S. 13): My gracious lord, I am not ignorant of your greatnesse, and knowe mine owne basenesse: there is no worth in me to be your servant, therefore there can be no desert to be your wife. Vgl. hiermit im Drama V. 321 f.:

¹ Welchen Dichter der Verfasser hier im Auge hat, vermag ich nicht zu sagen.

Oh my gracious Lord, Humble not your high state to my lowe birth, Who am not worthy to be held your slaue, Much lesse your wife.

Es fragt sich weiter, ob die Verfasser des Dramas ausser der Ballade und der englischen Prosa auch noch Boccaccios Darstellung benutzt haben. Westenholz hat diese Frage bejaht. Er sagt darüber (S. 89 f.): "Die wichtigste Abweichung (des Dramas) gegenüber Petrarca und den meisten seiner Nachfolger bildet geradezu den Angelpunkt der Handlung in diesem Stücke. Nicht um eine Prüfung nämlich handelt es sich hier, welche der Markgraf, um sich von der Liebe seiner Gattin zu überzeugen, vornimmt, sondern um ein untrügliches Experiment, ein Mittel zur Zähmung aller Frauen. Der Markgraf spricht die Absicht selbst am Schlusse in den Worten aus: 'Ehemänner, welche danach streben ihre Frauen zahm zu machen, müssen sie biegen, so lange sie eines Zaumes bedürfen, dann werden sie sich alle als Grissils erweisen, voll Geduld und voller Liebe.' Wir sind einer solchen Fassung der Geschichte schon einmal begegnet; es war Boccaccio selbst, der einen ähnlichen, zu dem vorausgegangenen Teile seiner Erzählung wenig passenden Plan seinem Markgrafen am Schlusse in den Mund legte. Ich halte diese Übereinstimmung für zu auffallend, als dass ich mit R. Köhler dieses Drama auf Petrarcas Dichtung zurückführen möchte. Ich glaube vielmehr, dass die Verfasser unseres Stückes die Novelle des Decamerone, wenn auch wohl nicht im Original, ihrer Bearbeitung zu Grunde gelegt haben."

Sehen wir uns zunächst die Stelle bei Boccaccio an, welche Westenholz hier im Auge hat. Sie lautet (vgl. auch S. 15 bei ihm): Tempo è omai . . . che coloro li quali me hanno reputato crudele et iniquo e bestiale, conoscano che ciò che io faceva, ad antiveduto fine operava, vogliendo a te insegnar d'esser moglie, et a loro di saperla torre e tenere, et a me partorire perpetua quiete, mentre teco a vivere avessi.

Vergleicht man diese Worte mit dem, was Westenholz oben sagt, so ergiebt sich, dass der Markgraf bei Boccaccio allerdings behauptet, nach einem bestimmten Plane gehandelt zu haben; aber davon dass es sich dabei um "ein Mittel zur Zähmung aller Frauen" gehandelt habe, steht nicht eine



Silbe da, und kann auch nicht dastehn, da es sich in der Novelle gar nicht um eine "Zähmung" handelt. Denn eine "Zähmung" setzt doch voraus, dass das Objekt derselben wild, widerspenstig ist. Der Markgraf sagt nur, er wolle ihre Geduld prüfen (provare la pazienza di lei — fare l'ultima prova della sofferenza di costei) und weiter nichts.

Ebenso unrichtig ist die Behauptung, dass es sich im englischen Drama nicht um eine "Prüfung" der Grissill, sondern um "ein Mittel zur Zähmung aller Frauen" handle. Der negative Teil dieser Behauptung ist absolut falsch, und der positive, soweit es sich um das Verhältnis des Markgrafen zur Grissill handelt — welches, wie der Zusammenhang erweist, Westenholz hier im Auge gehabt hat — nicht minder. Ganz ebenso wie bei Boccaccio, Petrarca etc. hat hier der Markgraf nur die Absicht, die Geduld und Liebe der Grissill zu prüfen: Yet is my bosome burnt vp with desires, To trie my Grissils patience (774 f.). — I by them will prooue, My Grissils patience better, and her loue (1288 f.). — Yet will I... try... Grissils constancy (1648 f.). — I came to try a servant and a wife (1863).

Eine Stelle freilich scheint dem zu widersprechen. V. 2159 f. sagt der Markgraf:

Tut, tut, ile haue my will and tame her pride, Ile make her be a feruant to my bride. Iulia. Ile bridle her.

Aber er spricht hier zu Julia, welche für Grissill gebeten hatte (vex not poore Griffill more). Diese war in seinen Plan ja nicht eingeweiht, weshalb er ihr gegenüber sein Verhalten

anders motivieren musste.

An anderen Stellen, wo der Markgraf von tame und tame a shrew spricht, hat er nie die Grissill, sondern stets den Sir Owen und die Gwenthian im Auge. Nachdem er an der oben angeführten Stelle (1288 f.) erklärt hat, die Geduld und Liebe der Grissill weiter prüfen zu wollen — welche Worte als beiseite gesprochen angesehen werden müssen, da die Anwesenden in seinen Plan nicht einweiht sind — sagt er zu Sir Owen mit Beziehung auf die Weidenruten, die dieser und er selbst, jeder für sich, abgeschnitten:

Referve those wandes, these three He beare away. When I require them backe, then will I shew How easily a man may tame a shrew (1291 f.).

D. h. der Markgraf will dem Sir Owen an den Weidenruten — nicht etwa durch seine Behandlung der Grissill — vorbildlich zeigen, wie leicht es ist eine Widerspenstige zu zähmen, wenn man nämlich das Zähmen zur rechten Zeit unternimmt.

Dementsprechend ist auch die Stelle zu verstehen, an welcher der Markgraf dem Sir Owen das Rätsel löst, welches er ihm durch die Weidenruten aufgegeben hatte. Es ist dies dieselbe Stelle, welche Westenholz oben als Argument dafür hat dienen müssen, dass es dem Markgrafen in dem ganzen Stücke nicht darauf ankomme, die Grissill zu prüfen, sondern durch seine Behandlung derselben "ein Mittel zur Zähmung aller Frauen" vorzuführen. Westenholz hat, weil er der Meinung ist, dass das englische before "so lange" bedeute¹ — er giebt es so wieder (vgl. oben S. XVIII) — und sich weder über den Gedankenzusammenhang an dieser Stelle noch über den Inhalt des ganzen Stückes genügende Klarheit verschafft hat, diese Verse gänzlich missverstanden. Sie lauten (der Marquesse spricht zu Sir Owen; ich ändere die Interpunktion etwas):

I tride my Griffils patience when twas greene, Like a young Osier, and I moulded it Like waxe to all impressions. Married men That long to tame their wives must curbe them in, Before they need a bridle, then they'll prooue All Griffils, full of patience, full of loue (2552 f.).

Zum Verständnisse dieser Verse ist daran zu erinnern, dass neben den Prüfungen, welche der Marquesse der Grissill auferlegt, im Drama als Nebenhandlung der gänzlich missglückte Versuch Sir Owens einhergeht, die widerspenstige Gwenthian zu zähmen. Mit Rücksicht nun auf den glücklichen Ausgang seines eigenen Unternehmens und den Nichterfolg des Versuches des Sir Owen sagt der Marquesse, zugleich mit Beziehung auf die Weidenruten, zu letzterem (dies ist sein Gedankengang): "Ich habe die Geduld der Grissill auf die Probe gestellt, als sie (die Geduld) noch grün war, wie meine

¹ Ein anderes Missverständnis eines englischen Wortes ist dem Verf. auf S. 116 untergelaufen. Er belehrt dort den Leser, das englische Drama sei nur in zwei vollständigen "Handschriften" überliefert. Er hat den Ausdruck copy (= Exemplar) bei Collier S. VIII fl. missverstanden.

Weidenruten, die ich gebogen habe, als sie noch biegsam waren. Du aber hast den Versuch, die Gwenthian zu zähmen, zu spät unternommen, als sie schon unzähmbar war, wie deine Weidenruten jetzt unbiegsam sind." Und nun fährt er fort, indem er dabei nicht sich selbst, für den es ja gar nichts zu zähmen gab, im Auge hat, sondern nur Fälle, in denen es sich, wie bei Sir Owen, um eine Widerspenstige handelt: "Ehemänner, welche ihre Frauen zähmen wollen, müssen sie beugen, bevor dieselben eines Zaumes bedürfen, d. h. in frühester Zeit; dann werden aus ihnen lauter so geduldige, liebevolle Wesen werden, wie die Grissill eines ist."

An einer anderen Stelle seiner Schrift führt Westenholz noch ein weiteres Argument für seine Auffassung an, wenn er es auch nicht ausdrücklich als ein solches hinstellt. S. 104 f. sagt er: "(Sir Owen) beschwört den Markgrafen, entweder Grissill in Zukunft besser zu behandeln, oder ihm ein Mittel anzugeben, wie er auch seinerseits die Gattin zähmen könne." Im englischen Originale V. 1262 f. heisst es: Pray, cozen Marquesse, tag some order in Grissill, or tedge sir Owen to mag Gwenthians quiet and tame her. Also von dem "auch seinerseits" steht keine Silbe da.

Hiermit wird also das Hauptargument, das Westenholz für eine Benutzung von Boccaccios Novelle von seiten der Verfasser des englischen Dramas anführt, hinfällig.

Aber Westenholz bringt noch einige weitere Beweisgründe bei. S. 96 sagt er: "Wir erkennen leicht bei dem Markgrafen die charakteristischen Züge wieder, durch welche sich der Marchese des Boccaccio von dem des Petrarca unterschied: Ein starker Eigenwille . . . und ein ausgeprägter Leichtsinn". Indessen zeigt sich dieser Eigenwille mehr oder weniger stark in allen Bearbeitungen, einschliesslich Petrarcas, denn der Markgraf lässt sich bei der Wahl seiner Frau und bei der Prüfung derselben nirgends beeinflussen. Von einem "ausgeprägten Leichtsinn" desselben aber lässt sich in keiner Bearbeitung etwas finden, vielmehr sind alle seine Schritte als wohl überlegt dargestellt.

Ebenso unrichtig ist auch die weitere Behauptung von Westenholz a. a. O.: "Von den sanfteren Zügen, welche bei Petrarca... wohlthuend berührten, sehen wir hier nichts." Einmal

weist Westenholz S. 101 selbst auf einen sanfteren Zug hin (vgl. V. 871 f.); dann aber ist hervorzuheben, dass der Marquesse von der Geduld seiner Frau immer tief bewegt wird und oft sich zusammennehmen muss, um nicht in ihrer Gegenwart von seiner Rührung überwältigt zu werden (vgl. V. 831, 1476 f., 1611, 1859 f.).

Auf S. 106 übersetzt Westenholz den V. 1466 That I in all things will your wil obay mit "dass meine Pflicht Gehorsam fort und fort" und fügt nach einigen weiteren Auslassungen hinzu: "Deutlich erkennen wir zugleich in ihr die Griselda des Boccaccio wieder, das Ideal des gehorsamen Weibes, während wir bei Petrarca und Chaucer in erster Linie die Verherrlichung liebender Hingabe fanden." Auf S. 107 heisst es dann weiter: "Hier, wie bei'm Boccaccio, der freiwillige aber nicht ersichtlich durch die Liebe eingegebene Gehorsam." Indessen sagt Grissill an der genannten Stelle nur, dass sie in allen Dingen dem Willen ihres Gemahls gehorchen werde; davon dass es ihre Pflicht sei, sagt sie nichts. Von einem freiwilligen Gehorsam ist auch keine Rede, da ja Grissill, wenn sie nicht ihr Versprechen brechen will, gehorchen muss. Und wenn der Gehorsam "nicht ersichtlich durch die Liebe eingegeben" ist, so ist er auch nicht ersichtlich durch die Scheu vor dem Wortbruch eingegeben, wie Westenholz S. 107 weiter mit Unrecht behauptet. Übrigens beweisen doch die V. 795 f., 802 f., 1561 f., 1612 f., 2273—74, 2294—95 die Liebe der Grissill zu ihrem Gemahl.

Wir sehen also, dass alle Beweisgründe, die Westenholz in für seine Behauptung anführt, dass die Dichter unseres Dramas auch Boccaccio benutzt hätten, hinfällig sind.

Endlich ist noch die Frage nach den Beziehungen unseres 4 Stückes zu anderen Dramen der damaligen Zeit, speziell Dramen Shakespeares zu erörtern. Es scheinen nämlich verschiedene Punkte auf das Vorhandensein solcher hinzudeuten.

Westenholz S. 89 hat schon darauf hingewiesen, dass es nahe liegt, das Owen-Gwenthian-Motiv als ein Gegenstück zu dem i. J. 1594 gedruckten Taming of a Shrew oder dem auf demselben beruhenden Shakespeareschen Taming of the Shrew anzusehen, bezüglich dessen Entstehungszeit die Meinungen zwischen 1593 und 1600 schwanken (vgl. Elze, Shakespeare 387),

wie denn auch der Ausdruck to tame a shrew (shrews) viermal in unserem Stücke vorkommt (1293, 1294, 2343 und 2535). Nähere Beziehungen zwischen unserem Drama und jenen Stücken lassen sich jedoch nicht nachweisen¹.

Ferner findet sich in unserem Drama 1695 das Verbum to uncle "zum Oheim machen". Dasselbe kommt, soweit bekannt, nur noch in Shakespeares Richard II. II, 3, 87 vor, in der Bedeutung "Oheim nennen". Bezüglich der Abfassungszeit des letzteren Stückes schwanken die Meinungen zwischen 1593 und 1596 (vgl. Elze a. a. O. 390). Jedenfalls aber ist das Stück älter als das unserige.

Z. 634 steht der Ausdruck pribles and prables. Derselbe kommt nur noch in den Merry Wives I, 1, 56 und V, 5, 168 vor. Auch erinnern die beiden wallisischen Gestalten unseres Dramas mit ihrer Entstellung des Englischen lebhaft an den wallisischen Geistlichen Evans in dem genannten Shakerspeareschen Stücke. Die Ansichten bezüglich der Abfassungszeit des letzteren schwanken zwischen 1595 und 1601 (vgl. Elze a. a. O. 382), so dass sich nicht sagen lässt, welchem der beiden Stücke hier die Priorität gebührt.

Ebenso verhält es sich mit den Gestalten der heiratsscheuen Julia und Farnezes in unserem Drama, die, worauf Westenholz S. 104 mit Recht hinweist, an Beatrice bzw. Benedick in *Much Ado about Nothing* erinnern, dessen Abfassungszeit 1599 oder 1600 (vgl. Elze a. a. O. 384) gesetzt wird.

2. Das Verhältnis des Dramas zu seinen Quellen.

Die Haupthandlung des Dramas beruht also, wie wir im Vorausgehenden gesehen haben, auf der englischen Prosa, die sich auf Steinhöwel und Petrarca gründet, und der eng-

¹ Im Shakespeareschen Stücke wird auf die Geschichte angespielt. Es heisst da (II, 297): For patience shee will proue a second Grissell. So, nicht Grissel, wie die modernen Ausgaben schreiben, hat die Folio-Ausgabe. Delius bemerkt dazu, Shakespeare habe die Geschichte wohl aus Chaucer gekannt. Doch finden sich unter den mancherlei verschiedenen Formen des Namens der Heldin bei Chaucer, wenigstens in den 7 besten Hss., nur ganz vereinzelt solche ohne d, nämlich Grisile, Grisell in der Petworth-Hs., während Shakespeares Grissell wohl auf die Ballade hinweist, wenngleich auch in unserem Drama diese Form die ursprüngliche gewesen zu sein scheint (vgl. oben S. XVI).

lischen Ballade, die aus der englischen Prosa geflossen ist. Vergleicht man nun die Erzählung in diesen beiden Quellen mit dem Drama, so ergiebt sich Folgendes.

Das Personenmaterial des Dramas ist durch den Markvon Pavia, Mario, Lepido, Furio, Laureo und Babulo erweitert worden. Neu eingeführt sind eigentlich nur die beiden letzteren. Denn in dem Marquesse von Pavia, der uns als Bruder des Markgrafen entgegentritt, ist der Counte of Paniche wiederzuerkennen, mit dem zugleich die Rolle des vornehmen Ritters vereinigt ist, der den Markgrafen im Namen seiner Unterthanen zum Heiraten auffordert oder wenigstens an sein Versprechen dies zu thun erinnert. und Lepido stellen die mit der Erhebung Grissills unzufriedene Hofpartei vor. von der in der Ballade die Rede ist, und Furio den treuen Diener. (Neu sind also blos die Rollen des Laureo und des Babulo. In dem ersteren, dem Sohne Janicolas, einem armen Studenten, der aus Mangel an Mitteln von der Universität zurückgekehrt ist, soll wohl der Dünkel der Scholaren gegeisselt werden, die im praktischen Leben gar nicht zu gebrauchen sind. Babulo ist der Clown des Stückes, der mit seinen in der Rolle des Narren vorgebrachten derben Wahrheiten und praktischen Lebensansichten zu Laureo einen Gegensatz bildet und mit den beiden Nebenhandlungen dazu beiträgt, unserem Drama den Charakter eines Lustspiels, der durch den Gang der Haupthandlung sehr in Frage gestellt scheint, zu erhalten.

In der Haupthandlung lassen sich manche Abweichungen von den Quellen feststellen: Der Werbung geht eine Unterhaltung Grissills mit ihrem Vater voraus, in welcher er sie vor dem Marquesse warnt. — Die Werbung selbst beginnt der Marquesse in scherzhafter Weise, indem er Grissill fragt, welchen von den dreien, den Marquesse, Mario oder Lepido, sie als Mann bevorzuge. Nachdem die letzteren jegliche Absicht energisch abgelehnt haben, spricht er sich Grissill zu. — Sämtliche Angehörige Grissills werden sofort mit ihr an den Hof versetzt. — Die der Grissill feindliche Hofpartei wagt sich erst hervor, nachdem sie erfahren hat, dass Grissill in Ungnade gefallen ist. — Die Prüfung Grissills beginnt vor ihrer Entbindung und wird möglichst raffiniert betrieben. — Die Vertreibung der Angehörigen geht der Vertreibung Grissills

voraus. — Grissill wird mit den Kindern zu ihrem Vater geschickt, und es werden ihr dort erst die Kinder entrissen. — Grissill wird mit ihren Angehörigen wieder an den Hof zurückgerufen, um der neuen Braut Dienste zu leisten. — Die heimkehrenden Kinder werden als Sohn und Tochter des Duke of Brandenburgh bezeichnet.

Ganz neu ist die Einführung zweier Nebenhandlungen. Die eine hat die Abneigung Julias, der Schwester des Marquesse, gegen die Ehe und die Bemühungen ihrer Freier zum Gegenstande. In einem der letzteren, Emulo, wird die Prahlerei und die Sucht, möglichst viele, wenn auch unverdaute, Fremdwörter zu gebrauchen, verhöhnt. Die andere behandelt Sir Owens vergebliche Bemühungen, seine Gemahlin Gwenthian zu zähmen.

3. Die Abfassungszeit.

Wenn die oben angenommenen Beziehungen zwischen unserem Stücke und dem Taming of a Shrew (bzw. T. of the Shrew) und Richard II. als thatsächlich vorhanden anzusehen sind, so ist daraus zu schliessen, dass unser Stück frühestens i. J. 1594, bzw. 1593 entstanden sein kann. Einen terminus ad quem bietet das J. 1603, in welchem es gedruckt wurde. Dieser Zeitraum von zehn Jahren wird dadurch noch verkürzt, dass (vgl. Colliers Einleitung X) bereits am 28. März 1600 The Plaie of Patient Grissell auf der Londoner Buchhändlerbörse eingetragen wurde, und es kann wohl keinem Zweifel unterliegen, dass es sich hier um unser Stück handelt.

Verschiedene Umstände, auf die bereits Collier in seiner Ausgabe hingewiesen hat, deuten auf das Jahr 1599 hin. Paragrafie V. 2217 fragt Laureo den Babulo: What wonders hast thou seene, which are not heere? Worauf Babulo Z. 2220 f. antwortet: What wonders? wonders not of nine daies, but 1599. Der Ausdruck wonder of nine daies bedeutet a subject of astonishment and gossip for a short time (Cent. Dict. s. v. wonder). Babulo kalauert nun, indem er aus einem wonder of nine daies ein wonder of 1599 daies macht. Die Zahl 1599 wird doch zweifellos mit Rücksicht auf das laufende Jahr genommen sein und berechtigt also zu dem Schlusse, dass die Verfasser, als sie diesen Kalauer in ihr Stück aufnahmen, annahmen, dass dasselbe i. J. 1599 aufgeführt werden würde.

Es wurde sich dann also dasselbe Jahr: 1599 oder etwa das Ende von 1598 als wahrscheinliche Entstehungszeit ergeben.

Hierzu stimmt die bei Collier S. IX abgedruckte Quittung in Henslowes Kontobuche vom 19. Dezember 1599, lautend:

Received in earnest of Patient Grissell by us Tho. Dekker, Hen. Chettle and Willm. Hawton, the sume of 3li of good and lawfull money, by a note sent from Mr. Robt. Shaa¹: the 19th of December 1599.

By me Henry Chettle W. Haughton Thomas Dekker.

4. Die Verfasser.

Auf dem Drucke von 1603 wird ein Verfasser nicht genannt. Nur aus der obigen Quittung weiss man, dass Henry Chettle, William Haughton und Thomas Dekker die Verfasser waren. Über dieselben vgl. das Dict. of National Biography.

Äussere Anhaltspunkte, um den Anteil eines jeden der drei Verfasser an dem Stücke festzustellen, bietet dasselbe nicht. Von einer Anwendung der verse tests kann man im vorliegenden Falle Ergebnisse von irgend welcher Sicherheit oder auch nur Wahrscheinlichkeit nicht erwarten, wenn man bedenkt, dass, wie schon erwähnt, fast die Hälfte des ganzen Stückes in Prosa geschrieben ist, dass es sich um nicht weniger als drei Dichter handelt und dass von zweien derselben (Chettle und Haughton) uns nur je ein einziges von dem Betreffenden allein verfasstes Drama überliefert ist (Chettles Hoffman und Haugthons English-Men for my Money) und noch obendrein das erstere in sehr verderbter Gestalt.

5. Die Metrik.

Das Drama ist fast zur Hälfte in Prosa verfasst, und zwar die beiden Nebenhandlungen und die mit der Haupthandlung verknüpften nebensächlichen Rollen, namentlich die des Babulo, während Furio sich zuweilen auch der gebundenen Rede bedient. Die eigentliche Haupthandlung — die Rollen des Marquesse, Janicolas, Laureos, Marios, Lepidos und der

¹ Robert Shaa, or Shaw, was one of the temporary managers of the company of the Earl of Nottingham's players, and upon his authority and responsibility Henslowe paid the money to the three poets (Collier, Introd. S. X).

Grissill — ist ausschliesslich in Versen geschrieben. Das Versmass ist der Blankvers.

I. Silbenmessung.

1. Das e der Endung es der dritten Pers. Sing. Präs. Ind., des Genitivs und des Plurals wird stets synkopiert, ausser nach Zischlauten und nach l mit vorhergehendem Konsonanten.

Eingetreten ist die Synkope nach einem Zischlaute in breathes 51, deathes 152 und birthes 2509.

Tritt beim Verbum für es die Endung eth ein, so ist dieselbe vollgemessen, nicht nur nach einem Zischlaute in oppresseth 1602, 1604, pleaseth 2273, disperceth 2318, sondern auch in indureth 2412 und aileth 2469.

- 2. a) Die Endung est der 2. Pers. Sing. Präs. kommt nur einmal in thou vexest 862 bei vorangehendem Zischlaute vollgemessen vor. In den anderen Fällen thou bowest 1286, thou bearest 1593, thou takst 1662, thou prophanest 1831, thou feel'st 1862, thou tak'st 1872, im Präteritum thou gau'st 2495 etc. wird das e synkopiert und ist vielfach auch in der Schrift ausgefallen.
- b) Die Superlativendung est ist stets vollgemessen; vgl. greatest 272, smallest 798, meanest 834, 836, highest 863, bitterest 910, longest 1554.

Kontraktion liegt vor in curioust 1429.

Mit dem aus unbetontem y entstandenen i bildet est eine Silbe in costliest 1020.

- 3. Die Komparativendung er ist stets vollgemessen; vgl. sweeter 763, greater 1009 etc.
- 4. a) Die Endung des schwachen Präteritums ed ist stets synkopiert, ausgenommen in supposed 2504 und wenn derselben ein d oder ein t vorangeht.
- b) Auch die Endung ed des Part. Prät. ist meist synkopiert, ausgenommen nach d oder t. Häufig wird sowohl beim Präteritum als beim Part. Prät. in der Schrift das e apostrophiert oder ausgelassen.

In vielen Fällen jedoch, namentlich bei adjektivisch gebrauchten Partizipien, findet sich ed vollgemessen; so winged 7, 138, care-pined 45, feined 46, vnblemished 130, naked und ragged 146, aged 230, 382, 2388, despised 276, 2419, 2420, vnuexed 795, confused 1096, sealed 1221, blessed 1413, 2392, sacred 1622,



adored 1718, crisped 1734, accursed 1774, endeared 2176, wretched 2251, 2305, cursed 2378, wronged 2502, murd/e/red 2505.

- 5. Die Endung en des Part. Prät. der starken Verba wird voll gemessen in *vntrodden* 36, swolne 884. Dagegen tritt Synkope ein meist schon durch die Schrift angedeutet in driuen 1605, 1618, falne 1840.
- 6. Die romanischen Ableitungssilben iage, ian, ience, ient, ier, ion, ious (uous), ial werden im Versinnern gewöhnlich einsilbig, selten zweisilbig gebraucht; am Ende jedoch fast nur zweisilbig.

Einsilbig im Versinnern:

iage: marriage 25, 767, 2156. — ial: nuptials 422. — ience: patience 1104, 1289, 1778, 2467, 2552, 2557, 2594, obedience 1798. — ient: patient 1065, 1652, 2333. — ier: osier 1268, 1671, 2553. — ion: opinion 29, 343, 1074, 1425, promotion 138, affection 285, 1008, passions 301, 1073, Phisitions 911, correction 996, deiection 1714, satisfaction 2187, impressions 2554. — ious (uous): plentious 195, gracious (gratious) 321, 332, 382, 816, 849, 1022, 1067, 1278, 1282, 1460, 1567, 1578, 1600, 1612, 2492, 2525, vngratious 2389, beautious 851, 1279, 2416, 2478, vertuous 883, 1075, 1215, 1240, 1622, 2478, 2498, 2511, impious 1089, lasciuious 1570, pretious 1809, enuioùs 2181.

Zweisilbig im Versinnern:

ian: Italians 1214. — ience: patience 1076.

Zweisilbig am Versende:

iage: marriage: 62. — ial: partiall 1665. — ience: patience 846, 1093, 1101, 1682, 1777, 2296, 2497, 2618, experience 1099. — ient: patient 981, 1075, 1709. — ion: proportions 292, potion 910, minions 1725, commission 1809, confusion 2521. — ious (uous): vertuous 883, furious 1639.

7. Silbenverschleifung.

a) In der Lautgruppe Kons. +e+r+ Vokal wird das e sehr häufig verschleift; vgl. conquering 46, beggerie 219, interest 307, 2494, intemperate 410, brauerie 828, flatterer 902, 1102, bitterest 910, euerie 1010, 1427, 1741, 2189, 2230, reuerence 1026, liuerie 1520, seuerall 1716, flattering 1725, soueraigntie 2194.

Ausgefallen ist das e schon in der Schrift bei flowry 4, proprest 291, watred 977, wandring 978, murdring 1800, remembred 2191, murdred 2516.

Für e kann auch ein anderer, Vokal stehen: amorous 51, 77, 318, sanctuarie 230, memory 1079.

Ausserdem erleiden noch Verschleifung, indem an Stelle des r ein anderer Konsonant tritt: busines 91. simplicity 1059, Lepido 2176, wine-bellie 2233.

- b) In der Silbe le mit vorangehendem Konsonanten wird das e nie verschleift; vgl. wrinkle 57, inseperable 770 etc.
- c) Folgt auf einen langen Vokal oder Diphthongen ein kurzer Vokal, so kann letzterer mit ersterem unter Einfluss des Versrhythmus verschmelzen; vgl. being 26, 130, 309, power 127, 2488, shewers 195, angell 218, towards 254, doeing 855, flower 2459, 2482.
- d) Verschleifung des i in spirits 13 und spirit 2498 unter dem Einfluss des vorausgehenden r. Vollgemessen ist spirit in 2069.
- e) Ausfall oder Verschleifung des intervokalen v, bzw. Ausfall des folgenden Vokals: euen 59, 250, 294, 760, 834, 836, 1664, 1829, soeuer 64, nere 131, 274, 308, 905, 1553, heauen 194, 790, 1534, 1600, 1726, seauen 202, deuill 218, 1523, ore-take 856, ere 1474, driuen 1605, 1618, ore 2488.
- f) Elision des bestimmten Artikels ist in the sunnes 1724 anzunehmen.
- g) Verschleifung des vokalischen Auslauts und Anlauts zweier Wörter: manie a (an) 334, 1706, 1708, 1712, 1731, gently oh 1835.
 - h) Verschleifung oder Elision von to in to his 863. Elision in t'inflame 127.
- i) Verkürzungen oder Verschleifungen von Hilfszeitwörtern und Fürwörtern. So finden wir: s oder 's für is in whats 213, 275, 332, 343, 985, 1096, shee's 312, 313, 359, 360, 878, 1240, 1434, 2180, 2254, heere's oder heeres 370, 861, 1268, 1472, 1533, 1576, 1849, boy's 1449, where's 1451, tongue's 1454, hees 1563, he's 1829, there's, theres 1589, 1590, heart's 1608, that's 829, 1672, comfort's 1740, shoulder's 2368.

s oder 's für us in lets, let's 72, 91, 154, 1671, 1745, 1782, 2531.

t oder 't für it in tis 3, 807, 812, 835, 844, 892, 920, 1445, 1540, 1664, 1786, 1854, 1879, 2073, 2273, 2426, deni't 898, ist 242, 1421, twas 2552.

Ile für *I will* 68, 76, 78, 132, 282, 311, 331, 352, 395, 417, 775, 802, 827, 836, 843, 855, 879, 888, 894, 922, 1061,

1084, 1219, 1265, 1273, 1291, 1417, 1473, 1525, 1526, 1545, 1572, 1573, 1597, 1751, 1820, 1867, 2071, 2083, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2194, 2253, 2293, 2295, 2366, 2367, 2474.

Hee'll für he will 1834; shee'll, sheele für she will 309, 831, 854, 1488, 1611, 2564; wee'll, weele für we will 104, 173, 1594, 1599, 1616, 1744; you'll, youle, yo'ule für you will 55, 835, 868, 984, 2566; they'le, theyle, they'll, theile für they will 50, 810, 1485, 1535, 1540, 1545, 2556; Ide für I would 1618; y'are für ye oder you are 2565; h'ad = he had 30.

Verschleifungen sind noch anzunehmen in thou art 129, I haue 298, 334, 1651, 2386, fellow is 381, 2375, we are 387, 970, I am 787, 799, 895, 1065, 1869 (das zweite Mal), 1872, in it 918, doe it 922, I had 931, gowne is 1021, doe I 1083, flower in 2459.

8. Zerdehnung.

Von der Zerdehnung wird einige Male Gebrauch gemacht. Solche ist wohl anzunehmen in fore-head 1426, worlds 1555, court 2155, gently 2421, seruants 2440.

II. Wortbetonung.

- 1. Zweisilbige Wörter, die auf der ersten Silbe betont sind, lassen den Ton auf die letzte Silbe fallen:
- a) Wörter romanischen Ursprungs: exile 1060 (früher überhaupt auf der letzten Silbe betont; vgl. Cent. Dict.), office 2155.
 - b) Wörter germanischen Ursprungs: unto 1806.
 - 2. Der Ton fällt von der zweiten Silbe auf die erste:
- a) Wörter romanischen Ursprungs: apace 154, descant 1013, compleate 2593. Die beiden letzten Wörter waren früher stets auf der ersten Silbe betont (vgl. Cent. Diet.).
- b) Wörter germanischen Ursprungs: outweare 367, upon 880, among 2617.
- 3. Das dreisilbige Wort Italy 1214 hat wohl romanische Betonung. Obdurate 1533 hat hier, wie auch sonst oft (vgl. Cent. Dict.), den Accent auf der zweiten Silbe.
- 4. Der Nebenton trägt häufig eine Hebung; vgl. alchimy 9, emperors 14, mockerie 21 etc. und namentlich payable 1224 und terrible 1410.

III. Versrhythmus.

1. Die Cäsur tritt am häufigsten nach dem zweiten und dritten Takte ein.

Epische Cäsur liegt wohl vor in 884, 1059 und möglicher Weise (vgl. S. XXXI No. 6) in 1864 nach dem zweiten, in 382 nach dem dritten Takte.

In 778 kann man auch epische Cäsur nach dem dritten Takte annehmen; doch würde dieselbe in Wegfall kommen, wenn iron einsilbig gelesen würde.

Ebenso sind wohl die V. 1240 und 1272 mit epischer Cäsur nach dem ersten, bzw. zweiten Takte zu fassen. Es könnte zwar auch hier diese Annahme unterbleiben, wenn man cozen einsilbig lesen würde; doch kommt letzteres in unserem Stücke sonst nur zweisilbig vor (vgl. 1218, 1268, 2071, 2191, 2325, 2344, 2551).

- 2. Trochäen statt Jamben im ersten Takte sind sehr häufig. Ich unterlasse es daher, dafür Beispiele anzuführen. Auch nach der Cäsur finden sich oft Trochäen, z. B. 61, 62, 65, 138, 153, 233, 245, 249, 293, 324, 815, 858 etc. In 127 ist doting wohl als Trochäus ohne vorhergehende Pause zu fassen.
 - 3. Überzählige Silben.
- a) Doppelte Senkung am Anfang der ersten Vershälfte in Italy 1214, wobei, wie schon erwähnt, romanische Betonung anzunehmen ist.
- b) Vorzugsweise wird der stumpfe Versausgang gebraucht, aber auch der klingende findet sich häufig.

Bisweilen kommt ein einsilbiges Wort als zweiter Bestandteil des klingenden Versausganges vor: 150, 1079, 1222, 1456, 1508, 1510, 1517, 1585, 1827, 1832, 2513.

4. Fehlen einer Silbe im Verse.

Im Innern der Verse 239, 846, 1535 und 1793 fehlt eine Senkung, doch dürften wenigstens an zwei Stellen Versehen des Druckers vorliegen. In 1535 wird they will statt theyle, in 846 admirable (viersilbig) statt admirabl zu schreiben sein.

5. Einmischung kürzerer Verse.

Häufig finden sich kurzere Verse eingestreut in die Prosa oder beim Übergang von der Prosa zum Blankvers oder umgekehrt. So 205, 839, 871, 1812, 1814, 2231, 2276, 2382, 2520.

- 6. Einmischung längerer Verse.
- V. 1816 und 1864 scheinen sechstaktige Verse zu sein. Indessen kann man ersteren als fünftaktigen auffassen, wenn man thou'lt statt thou wilt liest und doppelte Senkung nach der Cäsur annimmt. Auch den V. 1864 kann man als fünftaktigen mit epischer Cäsur nach dem zweiten Takte auffassen. V. 1218 wird, wenn man gentlemen zweisilbig liest, als Blankvers mit klingendem Ausgange zu betrachten sein. Recht bedenklich ist der V. 1721. Derselbe scheint grammatisch falsch und eine Vermischung von zwei Konstruktionen zu sein. Der Dichter schrieb vermutlich Far be my heart from envying my Lord. Der Setzer dachte bei der ersten Hälfte des Satzes an die Konstruktion: Far be it from my heart to envy my Lord. Z. 1001 ist Prosa.
- 7. Sehr oft, namentlich im Dialog, ergänzen sich kürzere Verse zu einem Blankvers. Diese Verse verteilen sich bisweilen auf drei Personen; vgl. 791, 869, 905.
 - 8. Der Reim.

Der Reim kommt häufig vor. Meist reimen die Schlussverse einer Rede; vgl. 20/21, 27/28, 33/34, 57/58, 65/66, 77/78 etc.

Auch fast durchgehends findet sich der Reim in einer Rede; vgl. 865-868, 1091-1104, 1522-26.

Im Innern einer Rede ist der Reim namentlich bei Abschluss eines Gedankens oder bei feierlicher Rede anzutreffen: 123/24, 218/19, 1286/87, 2180-87.

Häufig folgt am Schlusse dem Reimpaar noch ein reimloser Vers oder nur einige Verstakte, einen Befehl, eine Bitte oder dgl. enthaltend: 894, 917, 1074, 1481.

Am meisten wird von den Dichtern unseres Dramas der männliche Reim angewendet.

Der schwache Reim, bei welchem eine Silbe, die nur den Nebenton trägt, mit einer betonten gebunden wird, kommt häufig vor: see: mockerie 20/21, flie: amitie 33/34, dead: vnblemished 129/130, die: immortallitie 131/32, gall: musicall 782/83, me: secrecie 784/85. Ebenso 852/53, 897/98, 981/82, 1094/95, 1103/4, 1283/84, 1449/50, 1453/54, 1461/62, 1535/36, 1559/60, 1776/77, 1797/98, 1830/31, 1861/62, 2193/94, 2267/68, 2305/6.

Der weibliche Reim findet sich seltener: rather: Father 350/51 und 1847/48, power: lower 899/900, treasure: pleasure 1785/86, relieue her: grieue her 1865/66.

9. Enjambement.

Dasselbe wird nicht allzu häufig angewendet und ist meist unauffällig.

- a) Trennung des Verbums von seinem Subjekt: 102/3, 134/35, 361/62, 865/66, 872/73, 1452/53, 1542/43, 1658/59, 1859/60, 2156/57, 2464/65.
- b) Trennung des Objekts von seinem Verbum: 31/32, 216/17, 363/64, 775/76, 880/81, 885/86, 1614/15, 1737/38.
 - c) Trennung der Präposition vom Verbum: 229/30, 1733/34.
- d) Trennung des Genitivs vom zugehörigen Substantiv: 72/73, 141/42, 1085/86, 1096/97, 1282/83, 1470/71, 1555/56, 2155/56, 2483/84, 2510/11, 2615/16.
- e) Trennung des Hilfsverbums von seinem Verbum: 1467/68, 1476/77, 1617/18, 1631/32, 1847/48.

10. Allitteration.

Diese lässt sich in unserem Drama sehr häufig nachweisen, teils mag sie beabsichtigt, teils unbeabsichtigt sein; vgl. 7, 19, 27, 46, 65, 66, 71, 76, 78, 137, 151, 154, 221, 270 etc.

6. Der alte Druck und Colliers Ausgabe.

Das Stück ist uns nur in der Ausgabe von 1603 überliefert. Exemplare derselben sind sehr selten. Im J. 1841 befand sich nach der Angabe Colliers in der Einleitung seiner Ausgabe S. VIII f. kein Exemplar dieses Druckes im Britischen Museum, wohl aber in der Bodleiana. Ein anderes Exemplar war in dem Besitze des Herzogs von Devonshire, der ausserdem noch ein unvollständiges besass, das er dann Collier überliess. Jetzt befindet sich ein vollständiges Exemplar im Britischen Museum (Signatur: 161. a. 39). Aus der Bemerkung: There appear to be only two copies extant in dem oben S. X erwähnten Catalogue of Books in the Brit. Mus. printed to the year 1640 S. 736 muss man schliessen, dass das Exemplar des Britischen Museums nicht ein drittes, sondern mit dem ehemals im Besitze des Herzogs von Devonshire befindlichen identisch ist.

Im J. 1841 veröffentlichte Collier das Drama nach dem Exemplare des Herzogs von Devonshire für die Shakespeare Erlanger Beiträge XV.

Society. Er hat die Orthographie und die Interpunktion durchgehends modernisiert, eine Anzahl verderbter oder vermeintlich verderbter Stellen zu bessern versucht, wobei er die ursprünglichen Lesarten in den beigefügten Anmerkungen nur z. T. angeführt hat. Sonderbarerweise hat er auch das entstellte Englisch der beiden Walliser an einigen Stellen zu berichtigen für gut befunden. Er hat ferner eine Einteilung in Akte und Scenen vorgenommen, die im alten Drucke gänzlich fehlt.

7. Die vorliegende Ausgabe.

Meine Ausgabe giebt den Text des alten Druckes getreu wieder. Nur offenbare Druckfehler sind gebessert worden. Auch die Interpunktion der alten Ausgabe habe ich möglichst beibehalten und bin von derselben nur da abgewichen, wo ich annahm, dass ein Druckversehen vorliegt, oder wo im Interesse der Deutlichkeit die Zufügung eines Interpunktionszeichens mir wünschenswert erschien. Jeder Zusatz, den ich gemacht, ist in eckige Klammern eingeschlossen und bei jeder sonstigen Besserung des Textes die Lesart des alten Druckes unter dem Texte verzeichnet worden.

lch habe den alten Druck nicht selbst benutzen können. Meine Ausgabe beruht auf einer Vergleichung von Colliers Texte mit jenem, angefertigt von Mrs. Furnivall in London. Die sämtlichen Druckbogen wurden dann von derselben Dame und ausserdem die letzten noch einmal von Dr. Edward Eckstein Matthews in London mit dem Originale verglichen.

Die zahlreichen keltischen Stellen hat Herr Professor Dr. Zimmer in Greifswald, der hervorragende Kenner des Keltischen, zu erklären die grosse Freundlichkeit gehabt — bis auf zwei, die ihm unverständlich geblieben sind. Ich spreche demselben hiermit meinen ergebensten Dank aus.

Zu ganz besonderem Danke fühle ich mich Herrn Professor Dr. Varnhagen verpflichtet, der mir bei Anfertigung der vorliegenden Arbeit jederzeit mit Rat und That zur Seite gestanden hat.

FHE PLEASANT co modie of

Patient Grisfill.

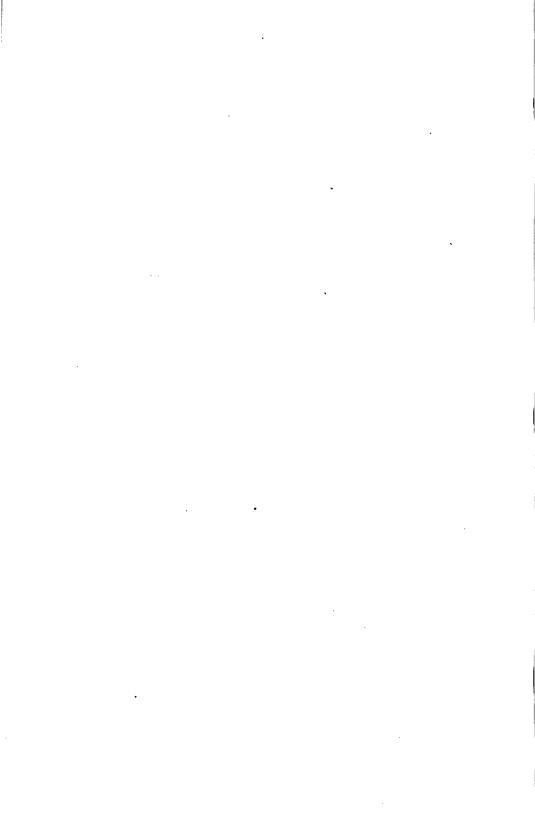
As it hath beene fundrie times lately plaid bythe right honorable the Earle of Nottingham (Lord high Admirall) his feruants.



LONDON.

Imprinted for Henry Rocket, and are to be foldeat the long Shop vnder S. Mildreds
Church in the Poultry.

1603.





The pleasant Commœdye of Patient Grissill.

Enter the Marquesse, Pauia, Mario, Lepido, and huntsmen: all like Hunters. A noyse of hornes within.

Marquesse.

Ooke you so strang, my hearts, to see our limbes Thus suited in a Hunters livery?

Oh tis a lovely habite, when greene youth, Like to the flowry blossome of the spring,

5 Conformes his outward habite to his minde.

Looke how you one eyd wagoner of heaven,
Hath by his horses siery winged hooses,
Burst ope the melancholy Iayle of Night,
And with his gilt beames cunning Alchimy,

10 Turn'd al these cloudes to gold, who (with the winds)

Upon their mifty shoulders bring in day:
Then fally not this morning with foule lookes,
But teach your Iocond spirits to ply the Chase,
For hunting is a sport for Emperors.

15 Pau. We know it is, and therefore doe not throw On these your pastimes, a contracted brow. How swift youths Bias runs to catch delights, To me is not vnknowne: no brother Gualther, When you were woo'd by vs to choose a wife,

· 20 This day you vowed to wed: but now I fee, Your promifes turne all to mockerie.

Lepi. This day your felf appointed to give answere To all those neighbour-Princes, who in loue

⁵ minde,] 16 brow,]

Offer their Daughters, Sifters, and Allies,
25 In marriage to your hand: yet for all this
The houre being come that calles you to your choyce[,]
You stand prepard for sport and start aside:

To hunt poore deere when you should seeke a Bride.

Marq. Nay come Mario[,] your opinion too,

30 H'ad neede of ten men's wit that goes to woe.

Ma. First satisfie these Princes, who expect
Your gracious answere to their embassies,
Then may you freelie reuell: now you flie

Both from your owne vowes, & their amitie.

35 Marq. How much your iudgmens erre: who gets a wife Must like a huntsman beate vntrodden pathes, To gaine the flying presence of his loue.

Looke how the yelping beagles spend their mouthes, So Louers doe their sighes: and as the deare,

40 Out-strips the active hound, & oft turnes backe
To note the angrie visage of her foe,
Who greedy to possesses for sweet a pray,
Neuer gives over till he ceaze on her,
So fares it with coy dames, who great with scorne

45 Shew the care-pined hearts, that fue to them [;]
Yet on that feined flight, (Loue conquering them)
They caft an eye of longing backe againe,
As who would fay, be not difmaid with frownes,
For though our tongues speake no: our hearts found yea;

50 Or if not fo, before theile miffe their louers,
Their fweet breathes shal perfume the Amorous ayre
And braue them still to run in beauties Chase:
Then can you blame me to be hunter like,
When I must get a wife? but be content,

55 So yo'ule ingage your faith by othe to vs, Your willes shall answere mine, my liking yours, And that no wrinckle on your cheekes shall ride, This day the Marquesse vowes to choose a bride.

Pa. Euen by my honor,

Marq. Brother[,] be advif'd, 60 The importunitie of you and these,

⁴⁶ flight,] Coll. 49 yea,]

Thrusts my free thoughts into the yeake of loue,

To grone vnder the loade of marriage.

Since then you throwe this burthen on my youth[,]

Sweare to me[,] whome soeuer my fancie choose,

65 Of what discent, beautie or birth she be, Her you shall like and loue as you loue me.

Pa. Now by my birth I fweare, wed whome you pleafe,. And Ile imbrace her with a brothers arme.

Lepi. Mario and my felfe to your faire choice, 70 Shall veeld all dueties and true reuerence.

Marq. Your protestations please me Iollilie. Lets ring a hunters peale, and in the eares Of our swift forrest Cittizens proclaime, Defiance to their lightnes: our sports done,

75 The Venson that we kill shall feast our bride, If she proue bad, ile cast all blame on you, But if sweet peace succeede this amorous strife, Ile say my wit was best to choose a wife.

[Exeunt.

As they goe in, hornes found & hollowing within: that done, Enter Ianicolo, Griffil, and Babulo, with two baskets begun to be wrought.

Bab. Olde Master[,] heeres a morning able to make vs 80 worke tooth and naile (marrie then we must have victualls)[;] the Sun hath plaid boe peep in the element anie time these two houres, as I doe some mornings whe you cal: what Babulo[,] say you: heere Master[,] say I[;] and then this eye opens, yet don is the mouse, lie still: what Babulo[,] sayes 85 Grissil, anone say I, and then this eye lookes vp, yet downe I snug againe: what Babulo[,] say you againe, and then I start vp, and see the Sunne, and then sneeze, and then shake mine eares, and then rise, and then get my breakfast, and then sal to worke, and then wash my hands, and by this time 90 I am ready: heer's your basket, and Grissill, heer's yours.

Ian. Fetch thine own Babulo, lets ply our busines.

Bab. God fend me good lucke[,] Mafter.

Gri. Why Babulo, what's the matter?

⁶² marriage,] 71 Iollilie,] 73 forrest,]

Bab. God forgiue mee, I thinke I shall not eate a pecke 95 of salt: I shall not liue long sure, I should be a rich man by right, for they neuer doe good deedes, but when they see they must dye, and I have now a monstrous stomacke to worke, because I thinke I shall not live long.

Ian. Goe foole, cease this vaine talke and fall to worke.

100 Bab. Ile hamper some body if I dye, because I am a basket maker.

[Exit.

Ian. Come Griffill, worke[,] fweet girle, heere the warme Sunne Will fhine on vs, and when his fires begin, Wee'll coole our fweating browes in yonder fhade.

105 Gri. Father, me thinkes it doth not fit a maide,
By fitting thus in view, to draw mens eyes
To ftare vpon her: might it please your age,
I could be more content to worke within.

Ian. Indeed my childe, mens eyes do now adaies, 110 Quickly take fire at the least sparke of beauty, And if those flames be quencht by chast distaine, Then their inuenom'd tongues (alacke) doe strike, To wound her same whose beauty they did like.

Gri. I will avoide their darts and worke within.

115 Ian. Thou needst not, in a painted coate goes sin, And loues those that loue pride; none lookes on thee, Then keepe me companie: how much vnlike Are thy desires to manie of thy sex?

How manie wantons in Saliuia.

120 Frowne like the fullen night, when their faire faces
Are hid within doores: but got once abroad,
Like the proud Sun they fpred their staring beames.
They shine out to be seene, their loose eyes tell,
That in their bosomes wantonnes doe dwell:

125 Thou canst not doe so Grissill, for thy Sun,
Is but a Starre, thy Starre, a sparke of fire,
Which hath no power tinslame doting desire:
Thy silkes are thrid-bare russes: all thy portion
Is but an honest name: that gon[,] thou art dead,
130 Though dead thou liuss, that being vnblemished.

¹⁰²⁻¹⁰³ bis vs in eine Zeile gedruckt] Coll.

Grif. If to die free from shame be nere to die, Then lle be crownd with immortallitie.

Ian. Pray God thou maift: yet childe[,] my iealous foule Trembles through feares, fo often as mine eyes

- —135 Sees our Duke court thee: and when to thine eares
 He tunes sweet loue-fongs: oh beware my Griffill[,]
 He can prepare his way with gifts of golde,
 Upon his breath, winged Promotion flies[.]
 Oh my deare Girle[,] trust not his forceries,
 - 140 Did he not seeke the shipwracke of thy same?
 Whie should he send his tailors to take measure
 Of Grissis bodie: but as one should say,
 If thou wilt be the Marquesse concubine,
 Thou shalt weare rich attires: but they that thinke,

145 With costly garments, sins blacke face to hide,

Weare naked brauerie and ragged pride.

Grif. Good father[,] doe not shake your age with feares[.] Although the Marquesse sometimes visit vs,

Yet all his words and deedes are like his birth,

150 Steept in true honor: but admit they were not, Before my foule looke black with speckled sinne, My hands shal make me pale deathes vnderling.

Ian. The musick of those words sweetes mine eares[.] Come girle[,] lets faster worke: time apace weares.

Enter Babulo with his worke.

Ba. Nay why are you so short? Masters[,] heeres monie I tooke (since I went) for a cradle: this yeare I thinke be leape yeare, for wome doe nothing but buy cradles, by my troth[,] I thinke the world is at an end, for as soone as we 160 be borne we marrie: as soone as we marrie we get children, (by hooke or by crooke gotten they are) [;] children must have cradles, and as soone as they are in them, they hop out of the, for I have seene little girls that yesterday had scarce a hand to make them ready, the next day had worne wedding 165 rings on their singers, so that if the world doe not ende, we shall not live one by another: basket making as all other

¹⁵² vnderling,] 153 fweete | Coll. 156 fhort,]

trades runs to decay, and fhortly we shall not be worth a butten, for non in this cutting age sowe true stitches, but taylers and shoomakers, & yet now and then they tread their 170 shooes a wrie too.

Ia. Let not thy tongue goe fo: fit downe to worke And that our labour may not feeme to long, Weele cunningly beguile it with a fong.

Ba. Doe master[,] for thats honest cousonage.

The Song.

175 Song[.] Art thou poore[,] yet haft thou golden Slumbers:
Oh fweet content!

Art thou rich[,] yet is thy minde perplexed:

Oh punnifhment.

Dost thou laugh to see how fooles are vexed To ad to golden numbers, golden numbers:

O fweet content, o fweet etc.

Foole Worke apace, apace, apace:
Honest labour beares a louely face,
Then hey noney, noney: hey noney, noney.

Canft drinke the waters of the Crifped fpring:
O fweet content!

Swim'st thou in wealth, yet sinck'st in thine owne teares, O punnishment.

Then hee that patiently wants burden beares, No burden beares, but is a King, a King, O fweet content, etc.

Fool. Worke apace, apace, etc.

Enter Laureo.

Ba. Weep master, yonder comes your Sonne[.]

Ian. Laureo[,] my Sonne? oh heauen[,] let thy rich hand 195 Poure plentious shewers of blessing on his head.

Lau. Treble the number fall vppon your age.

Sifter?

180

190

Gri. Deare brother Laureo[,] welcome home.

Ba. Master Laureo (Ianiculaes sonne)[,] welcome home, how doe the nine muses, Pride, couetousnes, enuie, sloth,

¹⁷⁷ perplexed?] 179 vexed?] 180 numbers.] 185 spring?]
189 wants,] 196 age,]



200 wrath, gluttonie and letcherie? you that are Schollers, read how they doe.

Lau. Muses: these (foole) are the seauen deadly sins.

Ba. Are they: Mas[,] me thinkes its better feruing the, then your nine muses, for they are starke beggers.

205 Ian. Often I haue wisht to see you heere.

Lau. It grieues me that you fee me heere so foone.

Ian. Why Laureo[,] dost thou grieue to see thy father,

Or dost thou scorne me for my pouertie?

Ba. He needes not, for he lookes like poore John himselfe; 210 eight to a necke of Mutten, is not that your commons, & a Cue of breade?

Lau. Father[,] I grieue my young yeares to your age, Should adde more forrowe.

Ian. Why fonne[,] whats the matter?

Lau. That which to thinke on makes me desperate.

215 I that have charged my friends, and from my father Puld more then he could fpare; I that have liud These nine yeares at the University,

-Must now for this worlds deuill: this angell of golde, Haue all those daies and nights to beggerie solde:

220 Through want of money, what I want I misse,

-Who is more scorn'd then a poore scholler is?

Bab. Yes three things: Age, wisdome, basket makers.

Gri. Brothers[,] what meanes these words?

Lau. Oh I am mad.

To thinke how much a Scholler vndergoes,

225 And in the ende reapes nought but pennurie.

Father[,] I am inforced to leave my booke, Because the studie of my booke doth leave me,

In the leane armes of lancke necessitie.

Hauing no fhelter (ah me) but to flie

230 Into the fanctuarie of your aged armes.

Bab. A trade, a trade, follow backet-makeing, leave bookes and turne block-head.

Ian. Peace foole; welcome my fonne, thogh I am poore[,] My loue shall not be so: goe daughter Grissil,

²⁰⁵ heere,] 208 pouertie.] 209 himfelfe,] 216 fpare,] 219 folde,] 225 th'ende] *Coll.* 233 foole,]

235 Fetch water from the spring to seeth our fish, Which yester day I caught: the cheare is meane, But be content; when I have solde these Baskets, The monie shall be spent to bid thee welcome: Grissill make hast, run and kindle fire.

[Exit Griffill.

240 Ba. Goe Griffill: Ile make fire, and scoure the kettle; its a hard world when schollers eate fish vpon flesh daies.

[Exit Ba.

Lau. Ist not a shame for me that am a man, Nay more, a scholler[,] to endure such neede, That I must pray on him, whome I should feede?

245 Ian. Nay grieue not Sonne, better haue felt worse woe.

Come sit by me[;] while I worke to get bread,

And Grissill spin vs yearne to cloath our backs,

Thou shalt reade doctrine to vs for the soule.

Then what shall we there want? nothing my sonne.

250 For when we cease from worke[,] euen in that while, My song shall charme griefes cares and care beguile.

Enter Griffill running with a Pitcher.

Grif. Father[,] as I was running to fetch water, I saw the Marquesse with a gallant traine Come riding towards vs. O see where they come.

Enter Marquesse, Pauia, Mario, Lepido, two Ladies and some other attendants.

255 Mar. See where my Griffill, and her father is!

Me thinkes her beautie shining through those weedes,
Seemes like a bright starre in the sullen night.

How louely pouertie dwels on her backe!

Did but the proud world note her as I doe,

260 She would cast off rich robes, forsweare rich state, To cloth them in such poore abiliments. Father[,] good fortune ever blesse thine age. Ian. All happines attend my gracious Lorde.

237 content,] 240 kettle,] 241 Exit. Ba:] 247 backs.] 248 soule,] 249 want.] 252 runaing]; ebenso in der vorhergehenden Bühnenweisung. Coll. 254 vs.] 255 is.] 256 for beautie] Coll. 258 backe,] 261 abiliments,]

Marq. And what wish you faire Maide?
Grif.
That your high thoughts

265 To your contentment may be fatisfied.

Mar. Thou wouldst wish soe, knewst thou for what I come. Brother of Pauia[,] beholde this virgin,
Mario[,] Lepido[,] is she not faire?

Pa. Brother[,] I have not seene so meane a creature, 270 So full of beautie.

Mar. Were but Griffils birth

As worthie as her forme, she might be held A fit companion for the greatest state.

Lau. Oh blindnes, fo that men may beautie finde,

-- They nere respect the beauties of the minde.

275 Marq. Father Ianicola[,] whats hee that speake? Ian. A poore despised scholler and my Sonne.

Mar. This is no time to holde dispute with schollers.

Tell me in faith olde man[,] what dost thou thinke, Because the Marquesse visits thee so oft?

280 Ian. The will of Princes subjects must not serch, Let it suffice, your grace is welcome hither.

Marq. And ile requite that welcome if I liue. Griffill, suppose a man should loue you dearely,

As I know fome that doe, would you agree

285 To quittance true affection with the like?

Gri. None is fo fond to fancie pouertie.

Mar. I say there is: come Lords[,] stand by my side, Nay brother[,] you are sped and haue a wise, Then give vs leave that are all Batchelers.

290 Now Griffil, eye vs well and giue your verdicte,

- Which of vs three you holde the proprest man.

Gri. I have no skill to judge proportions.

Marq. Nay then you iest, women haue eagles eyes, To prie euen to the heart, and why not you?

295 Come, we ftand fairely, freely speake your minde, For by my birth, he whome thy choice shall blesse, Shall be thy husband.

Mar.

What intends your grace?

²⁶⁴ thoughts.] 270 birth,] 282 liue,] 285 like.] 289 Batchelers,] 291 man,]

Lepi. My Lord[,] I have vowed to leade a fingle life. Marg. A fingle life? this cunning cannot ferue.

300 Doe not I know you loue her[?] I have heard Your passions spent for her, your sighes for her. Mario to the wonder of her beautie.

- Compiled a Sonnet.

Mar. I my Lord write fonnets?

Marq. You did intreate me to intreate her father, 305 That you might have his daughter to your wife.

Lep. To anie one I willingly religne,

All interest in her, which doth looke like mine.

Mar. My Lorde[,] I sweare she nere shall be my bride,

I hope sheele sweare so too[,] being thus denide.

310 Marq. Both of you turn'd Apostataes in loue, Nay then Ile play the cryer: once, twice, thrice, Speake or shee's gone els: no, since twill not be, Since you are not for her, yet shee's for me.

Pau. What meane you Brother?

Marq. Faith[,] no more but this:

315 By loues most wondrous Metamorphosis,
To turne this Maide into your Brothers wife.
Nay sweet heart[,] looke not strange[:] I doe not iest,
But to thine eares mine Amorous thoughts impart,
Gualter protests he loues thee with his heart.

320 Lau. The admiration of fuch happines,

Makes me astonisht.

Grif. Oh my gracious Lord, Humble not your high state to my lowe birth, Who am not worthy to be held your slaue, Much lesse your wife.

Marq. Griffill, that shall suffice,

325 I count thee worthie: olde Ianicola,

Art thou content that I shall be thy Sonne?

Ian. I am vnworthy of fo great a good.

Marq. Tush[,] tush[,] talke not of worth, in honest tearmes[,] Tell me if I shall have her? for by heaven[,]

²⁹⁸ life,] 299 ferue,] 300 heard?] 301 fighes for her,] 305 to his wife.] Coll. 307 mine,] 309 denide,] 316 wife,] 319 heart,] 323 Whome not] Coll,

330 Unlesse your free consent alowe my choice, To win ten kingdomes lie not call her mine.

Whats thy Sonnes name?

Ian. Laureo[,] My gracious Lord.

Marq. Ile haue both your consents: I tell ye Lords,

I have wooed the virgin long, oh manie an houre,

335 Haue I bin glad to steale from all your eyes,

To come difguif'd to her: I fweare to you,

Beautie first made me loue, and vertue woe.

I lou'd her lowlynes, but when I tride

What vertues were intempled in her breft,

340 My chast hart swore that she should be my bride[:]

Say Father, must I be forsworne or noe?

Ian. What to my Lord seemes best to me seemes so[.]

Marq. Laureo[,] whats your opinion?

Lau. Thus my Lorde.

If equal thoughts durit both your states conferre,

345 Her's is to lowe, and you to high for her.

Marq. What faies faire Griffill now?

Grif. This doth she say,

As her olde Father yeeldes to your dread will,

So she her fathers pleasure must fulfill.

If olde Ianicola make Griffill yours,

350 Griffill must not deny, yet had she rather

Be the poore Daughter still of her poore Father.

Marq. Ile gild that pouertie, and make it shine,

With beames of dignitie: this base attire,

These Ladies shall teare of, and decke thy beautie

355 In robes of honour, that the world may fay,

Vertue and beautie was my bride to day.

Mar. This meane choice, will distaine your noblenes.

Marq. No more Mario[:] then it doth difgrace

The Sunne to fhine on me.

Lep. Shee's poore and base.

360 Marq. Shee's rich: for vertue beautifies her face.

Pau. What will yo world fay when the trump of fame

Shall found your high birth with a beggers name?

³³⁷ woe,] 345 her,] 350 rather,]

Marq. The world still lookes a squint, & I deride His purblind iudgement; Grissill is my Bride.

365 Janicola, and Laureo: father, brother,

You and your Son[,] grac'd with our royall fauour, Shall liue to outweare time in happines.

Enter Babulo.

Ba. Master[,] I have made a good fire: sirha Grissill, the fishe [---]

370 Ian. Fall on thy knees thou foole: fee heeres our duke[.]

Ba. I haue not offended him, therefore Ile not ducke and
he were ten Dukes. Ile kneele to none but God and my
Prince.

Lau. This is thy Prince, be filent Babulo!

375 Bab. Silence is a vertue, marie tis a dumbe vertue: I loue vertue that speakes, and has a long tongue like a belweather, to leade other vertues after: if he be a Prince, I hope hee is not Prince ouer my tongue; snailes, wherefore come all these: Master[,] heeres not fish enough for vs. 380 Sirha Griffill[,] the fire burnes out.

Marq. Tell me my loue[,] what pleasant fellow is this? Gri. My aged Fathers servant[,] my gracious Lorde.

Bab. How, my loue: master[,] a worde to ye wise, seillicet me[,] my loue.

385 Marq. Whats his name?

Bab. Babulo Sir is my name.

Marq. Why doft thou tremble fo? we are all thy friends.

Bab. Its hard fir for this motley Ierkin, to find friendship with this fine doublet.

390 Marq. Ianicola[,] bring him to Court with thee.

Bab. You may be afham'd to lay such knauish burden vppon olde ages shoulders: but I see they are stooping a little, all crie downe with him: He shall not bring me sir, ile carrie my selfe.

395 Marq. I pray thee doe, Ile haue thee liue at court.

Ba. I have a better trade fir, basketmaking.

Marq. Griffill, I like thy mans fimplicitie,

³⁶⁴ Bride,] '378 tonge,] 379 vs,] 385 name,] 395 court,] 396 bafketmaking,]

Still fhall he be thy feruant[.] Babulo, Griffill[,] thy mistresse, now shall be my wife.

400 Bab. I thinke fir[,] I am a fitter husband for her.

Marq. Why shouldst thou think [so?] I wil make her rich. Bab. Thats al one sir, beggers are sit for beggers, getle-solkes for getlesolkes: I am asraid yt this woder of ye rich louing ye poor, wil last but nine daies: old M.[,] bid this 405 merrie gentlema home to dinner, you shal have a good dish of sish sir: & thank him for his good wil to your daughter Gris.[;] for ile be hagd if he do not (as many rich cogging marchats now a daies doe when they have got what they would) give her the belles, let her siye.

410 Gri. Oh beare my Lord with his intemperate tongue[.]

Marq. Griffill, I take delight to heare him talke.

Bab. I, I, yoare best take mee vp for your soole: are not you he, that came speaking so to Grissill heere? doe you remember how I knockt you once for offering to have a licke 415 at her lips?

Marq. I doe remember it and for thy paines, A golden recompence ile giue to thee.

Bab. Why doe, and ile knock you as often as you lift.

Marq. Griffill[,] this merrie fellow shall be mine,

420 But we forget our felues, the daie growes olde.

Come Lords[,] cheare vp your lookes & with faire smiles,
Grace our intended nuptials: time may come,
When all commaunding loue your hearts subdue,
The Marquesse may performe as much for you.

[Exeunt.

Enter Farneze, Vrcenze, and Rice meeting them running.

425 Far. Rice[,] how now man? whether art pu gallopping?
Ric. Faith euen to finde a full maunger: my teeth water
till I be mounching, I haue bin at the Cutlers, to bid him
bring away Sir Owens rapier, and I am ambling home thus
fast, for feare I am driven to fast.

430 Vrc. But Sirha Rice, when's the day? will not thy master Sir Owen and Signior Emulo fight?

⁴⁰¹ think, I] so von Coll. eingesetzt. 408 Die Klammer steht im alten Drucke hinter marchats. 409 would,] 413 so? to Griffill heere,] 415 lips.]

Ric. No, for Signior Emulo has warn'd my Master to the court of Conscience, and theres an order set downe, that the coward shall pay my Master good words weekelie, till the 435 debt of his choller be runne out.

Far. Excellent, but did not Emulo write a challenge to Sir Owen[?]

Rice. No[,] he fent a terrible one, but hee gaue a fexton of a Church a groate to write it, and hee fet his marke to it, 440 for the gull can neither write nor reade.

Vrc. Ha ha, not write and reade? why[,] I have seene him pul out a bundle of sonnets writen, & read them to Ladies.

Far. He got the by heart Vrcenze, & so decein'd the poor soules: as a gallant whome I know, cozens others: for my 445 briske spagled babie will come into a Stationers shop, call for a stoole and a cushion, and then asking for some greeke Poet, to him he falles, and there he grumbles God knowes what, but Ile be sworne he knowes not so much as one Character of the tongue.

450 Ric. Why, then its greeke to him.

Far. Ha, ha, Emulo not write and read?

Ric. Not a letter and you would hang him.

Vrc. Then heele neuer be faued by his book.

Ric. No[,] nor by his good workes, for heele doe none. 455 Signiors both, I commend you to the fkies, I commit you to God, adew.

Far. Nay fweet Rice[,] a little more.

Ric. A little more will make me a great deale leffe, house keeping you know is out of fashion: unlesse I ride post, 460 I kisse the post: in a worde ile tell you all, challenge was sent, answered no fight, no kill, all friends, all fooles, Emulo coward, Sir Owen braue man, farewell, dinner, hungrie: little cheare, great great stomacke, meate, meat, meate, mouth, mouth, mouth, adue, adue, adue.

[Exit.

465 Vrc. Ha, ha, adue Rice, Sir Owen belike keepes a leane Kitchin.

Far. What els man[?] thats one of the miserable vowes he makes when hee's dubd: yet he doth but as manie of his

⁴⁴¹ Ric.] Coll. 457 more,]

brother knights doe, keepe an ordinarie table for him and his 470 long coate follower.

Vrc. That long coate makes the master a little king, for wherfoeuer his piece of a follower comes hopping after him, hees sure of a double guarde.

Far. Ile set some of the Pages vpon thy skirts for this.

475 Vrc. I shall feele them no more then so many fleas, therefore I care not: but Farneze[,] youle prooue a most accomplish coxecombe.

Far. Oh olde touch lad, this yonker is right Trinidado[,] pure leafe Tobacco, for indeed hee's nothing[:] purffe, reeke, 480 and would be tried (not by God and his countrie) but by fire,

the verie foule of his substance and needes would conuert into smoke.

Vrc. Hee's Steele to the backe you see, for he writes Challenges.

485 Far. True, and Iron to the head, oh theres a rich leaden minerall amongst his braines, if his skull were well digd. Sirha Vrcence, this is one of those changeable Silke gallants, who in a verie scuruie prid, scorne al schollers, and reade no bookes but a looking glasse, and speake no language but

490 fweet Lady, and fweet Signior[,] and chew between their teeth terrible words, as though they would conjure, as complement and Projects, and Fastidious, & Caprichious, and Misprizian, and the Sintheresis of the soule, and such like raise veluet tearmes.

495 Vrc. What be the accoutremets now of these gallats?

Far. Indeed thats one of their fustia outladish phrases to, marrie sir[,] their accourremets, are al pe fatasticke fashions, pe can be taken up, either upo trust or at second hand.

Vrc. Whats their quallities?

500 Far. None good, these are the best: to make good faces: to take Tobacco well, to spit well, to laugh like a wayting Gentlewoman, to lie well, to blush for nothing, to looke big vpon little fellowes, to scoffe with a grace, though they have a verie filthie grace in scoffing, and for a neede to ride prettie 505 and well.

⁴⁸⁶ digd,] 488 alschollers,] Coll. 495 accontremets] Coll. 497 accontremets,] Coll. 502 Genllewoman,] Coll. 503 hane] Coll. Erlanger Beiträge XV. 2

Vrc. They cannot choose but ride well, because euerie good wit rides them.

Far. Heere's the difference, that they ride vpon horses, and when they are ridden[,] they are spur'd for asses; so they 510 can crie wighee and hollow kicking iade, they care not if they have no more learning then a lade.

Enter Emuloes[,] Sir Owen talking, Rice after them eating fecretly.

Vrc. No more of these Iadish tricks: heere comes the hobbie horse.

Far. Oh he would daunce a morrice rarely if hee were 515 hung with belles.

Vrc. He would iangle vilanoufly.

Far. Peace[,] lets incounter them.

S. O. By Cod Sir Emuloes, fir Owen is clad out a crie, becauf is friends with her, for Sir Owen sweare, did her not 520 sweare, Rice?

Ric. Yes forfooth.

· Spits out his meate.

S. Ow. By Cod[,] is fweare terrible to knog her pade, and fling her spingle legs at plum trees, when her come to fall to hur tagger and fencing trigs, yes faith, and to breag her 525 fhins[,] did her not Rice?

Ric. Yes by my troth Sir.

S. Ow. By Cods vdge me[,] is all true, and to give her a great teale of blouddie nofe, because Sir Emuloes you shallenge the prittish Knight. Rice you knowe Sir Owen 530 shentleman first, and secondly knight, what apox ale you Rice, is shoke now?

Ric. No fir[,] I have my five fences and am as wel as any man.

S. O. Well[,] here is hand, now is mighty friends.

535 Emu. Sir Owen [—]

Far. Now the gallimaufrie of language comes in.

Emu. I protest to you, the magnitude of my condolement, hath bin elevated the higher to see you and my selfe, two gentlemen [—]

540 S. Ow. Nay tis well knowne Sir Owen is good fhentleman, is not[,] Rice?

⁵⁰⁹ asses,] 511 hawe] Coll. 521 In der Bühnenanweisung Spit]
Coll. 529 Knight,] 539 gentlemen.]

Ric. He that fhall deny it Sir[,] ile make him eate his words. Emu. Good friend[,] I am not in the Negatiue[:] bee not fo Caprichious, you misprize me, my collocution tedeth to 545 S. Owens dignifing.

Far. Lets step in. God saue you Singnior Emulo.

Vrc. Well encountred S. Owen.

S. O. Owe, how do you[?] S. Em. is frends out a cry now[;] but Emuloes[,] take heede, you match no more loue 550 trigs to widdow Gwenthyans, by Cod vrdge me, that doe fo must knoge her, see you nowe?

Em. Not so tempestious sweet knight: though to my disconfolation, I will obliuionize my loue to the welch widdowe, and doe heere proclaime my delinquishment, but sweet Signior[,] 555 be not to Diogenicall to me.

Sir O. Ha ha[,] is knowe not what genicalls meane, but Sir Owen will genicall her, and her tag her genicalling Gwenthyan.

Far. Nay faith[,] weele haue you found friends indeede, otherwife you know, Signior Emulo, if you should beare all 560 the wrongs, you would be out Athlassed.

Emu. Most true.

Sir O. By god[,] is out a crie friends, but harg Farneze, Vrcenze[,] twag a great teale to Emuloes: Ow. is great teale of frends: ha ha[,] is tell fine admirable fheft, by Cod[,] 565 Emuloes, for feare S. Owen, knog her fhines, is tell, Sir Owen by tozen shentlemen[,] her pooets is put about with lathes, ha, ha, ferge her[,] ferge her.

Fa. No more, tell Vrcenze of it: why should you two fall out for the loue of a woman, considering what store we 570 haue of them? Sir Emulo, I gratulate your peace, your company you know is precious to vs, and weele bee merrie, and ride abroad: before god, now I talke of riding, Sir Owen me thinkes has an excellent boote.

Vrc. His leg graces the boote.

575 S. Ow. By God[,] is fine leg and fine poote to: but Emulas leg is petter, and finer, and fhenglier fkin to weare.

Emu. I bought them of a pennurious Cordwainer, & they are the most incongruent that ere I ware.

S. Own. Congruent? fploud[,] what leather is congruent, 580 fpanish leather?

Emu. Ha ha, well Gentlemen[,] I have other projects becken for me, I must disgresse from this bias, and leave you: accept I beseech you of this vulgar and domestick complement.

Whilft they are faluting, Sir Owen gets to Emuloes leg and puls downe his Boote.

Sir O. Pray Emuloes[,] let her see her congruente leather[;] 585 ha ha, owe what a pox is heere: ha, ha[,] is mag a wall to her shins, for keeb her warme?

Fa. What's heer[,] lathes? where's the lime & hair Emulo? Ric. Oh rare, is this to faue his (hins?

S. Ow. Ha, ha, Rice[,] goe call Gwenthyan.

Ric. I will master[:] dahoma, Gwenthyan[,] dahoma?

S. Ow. A pogs on her[,] goe fedge her and call her within.

Ric. I am gone sir.

[Exit Rice.

Fa. Nay fir Owen[,] what meane you?

S. Ow. By Cod[,] is meane ta let Gwenthyan see what 595 bobie soole loue her, a pogs on you.

Emu. Sir Owen and Signiors both, doe not expatiate my obloquie, my loue shall bee so fast conglutinated to you.

S. Ow. Cods plud, you call her gluttons? Gwenthyan, fo ho Gwenthyan?

600 Emu. Ile not disgest this pill, Signiors, adieu.

You are Fastidious and I banish you.

[Exit Emulo.

Enter Gwenthyan.

Fa. Gods so, heere comes the widdow, but in faith Sir Owen[,] say nothing of this.

S. Ow. No[,] goe to the! by Cod[,] Sir Owen beare as 605 prace minde as Emprour.

Gwe. Who calles Gwenthyan fo great teale of time?

Vrc. Sweet widdow[,] euen your countrieman heere.

S. Ow. Belly the ruddo whee: wrage witho, Mandag eny Mou du ac whellock en wea awh.

610 Gwe. Sir Owen[,] gramarrye whee: Gwenthyan Mandage eny, ac wellock en Thawen en ryn mogh.

⁵⁸⁷ Emulo,] 589 Gwenthyan,] 598 gluttons,] 604 the,]

Far. Mundage Thlawen, oh my good widdow[,] gabble that we may vnderstand you, and haue at you.

S. Ow. Haue at her: nay by Cod[,] is no haue at her to. 615 Is tawge in her prittifh tongue, for tis fine delicates tongue, I can tell her: welfhe tongue is finer as greeke tongue.

Far. A bakte Neates tongue is finer then both.

S. Ow. But what saies Gwenthyans now? will have Sir Owen? Sir Owen is knowne for a wiselie man, as any since 620 Adam and Eues time, and that is by Gods vdge me a great teale agoe.

Vrc. I thinke Salomon was wifer then Sir Owen.

S. Ow. Salomons had prettie wit: but what fay you to King Tauie: King Tauie is well knowne was as good mufi-625 tions, as the peft fidler in aul Italie, and King Tauie was Sir Owens countrieman, yes truely a prettifh fhentlemen porne, and did twinckle, twinckle, twinckle, out a crie vpon welfh-harpe, and tis knowne Tauie loue Mistris Perfabe, as Sir Owen loues Gwenthyan: will her haue Sir Owen now?

630 Far. Faith widdow[,] take him, Sir owen is a tall man I can tell you.

S. ow. Tall man, as God vnde mee, her thinke the prittish shentleman is faliant as Mars[,] that is [—] the fine knaues, the poets say [—] the God of pribles & prables. I hope wid-635 dowe[,] you see little more in Sir owen then in Sir Emuloes; say shall her have her now? tis faliant, as can desire, I

warrant her.

Gw. Sir Owen, Sir Owen, tis not for faliant, Gwenthyan care fo much, but for honest and fertuous, and louing and 640 pundall to leade her haue her will.

S. owe. God vdge mee, tage her away to her husband, and is led her haue her will owd a crie, yet by God is pridle her well enoughe.

Gw. Well S. owen, Gwenthyan is going to her cozen 645 Gualther the Duke, for you knowe is her neere cozen by marriage, by tother husband that pring her from Wales.

ow. By Cod[,] Wales is better countrie than Italies, a great teale so better.

⁶¹⁴ to,] 616 her.] 619 Owen,] 633 fhentleman,] 634 prables,] 635 Emuloes,] 636 her? haue her now,]

Gw. Now if her cozen Gwalther say Gwenthyan[,] tage 650 ths pritish knight, shall loue her diggon: but must have her good will: marg your thad Sir owen.

ow. Owe whats else: Sir owen marg pt ferrewel, yet shall tage her downe quiglie inough; come widdowe[,] will wag to the coward, now to her cozen, and bid her cozen tell her 655 minde of Sir owen.

Gw. Youle man Gwenthyan Sir owen?

ow. Yes by Cod[,] and prauely to; come Shentlemans[,] you'le tag paines to goe with her.

Far. Weele follow you prefently Sir owen.

660 S. ow. Come widdow: Vn loddis Glane Gwethya a mondu. Gw. Gramercie wheeh, Am a Mock honnoh.

Exeunt.

Far. So this wil be rare: Sirrah Vrcenze, at the marriage night of these two, insteeds of Io Hymen, we shall heere hey ho Hiemen, their loue will bee like a great fire made of bay 665 leaves, that yeeldes nothing but cracking noise, noise.

Vrc. If the miffe his crowne[,] tis no matter for crackking.

Far. So she soader it againe, it will passe currant.

Enter Onophrio and Iulia walking ouer the Stage.

Vrc. Peace[,] heere comes our faire mistris.

Far. Lets have a fling at her.

670 Vrc. So you may, but the hardnes is to hit her.

Ono. Farewel[!] Farneze[,] you atted wel vpo your mistris.

Iul. Nay, nay, their wages shall be of the same colour that their service is of.

Far. Faith miftris[,] would you had trauelled a litile 675 fooner this way, you fhould have feene a rare comedy acted by Emulo.

Vrc. Euerie courteous mouth will be a stage for that, rather tell her of the welch tragedie that's towards.

Iul. What Tragedie?

680 Far. Sir Owen shall marrie your couzen Gwenthyan.

Iul. Ift possible: oh they two will beget braue warriours: for if she scolde[,] heele fight, and if he quarrell[,] sheele take

⁶⁵³ inough,] 657 to,] 658 her?] 666 crackking,] 671 miftris,] 680 Gwenthyan,]

vp the bucklers: fhee's fire and hee's brimstone, must not there be hot doeings then, thinke you?

685 On. Theyle prooue Turtles, for their hearts being so like, they cannot choose but bee louing.

Iul. Turtles: Turkie-cocks, for Gods loue[,] lets intreate the Duke my brother, to make a lawe, that wherefoeuer Sir Owen and his Ladie dwell, the next neighbour may alwaies 690 be Constable, least the peace bee broken, for theyle doe

nothing but crye arme, arme, arme.

Far. I thinke fir Owen would die rather then loofe her loue.

Iul. So thinke not I.

On. I should for Iulia, if I were Julies husband.

695 Iul. Therefore Iulia shal not be Onophries wife, for Ile haue none die for me. I like not that coloure.

Far. Yes[,] for your loue you would Iulia.

Iul. No[,] nor yet for my hate Farneze.

Vrc. Would you not have men love you fweet miftris?

700 Iul. No[,] not I, fye vpon it sweet seruant.

On. Would you wish men to hate you?

Iul. Yes[,] rather then loue me, of al faints I loue not to ferue mistris Venus.

Far. Then I perceive you meane to leade apes in hell.

705 Iul. That spiteful prouerbe was proclaim'd against them that are marryed vpon earth, for to be married is to liue in a kinde of hell.

Far. I[,] as they doe at barlibreake.

Iul. Your wife is your ape, and that heauie burthen 710 wedlocke, your lacke an Apes clog, therefore ile not bee tyed too, t: Master Farneze, sweet virginitie is that inuisible so God-head that turns vs into Angells, that makes vs saints on earth and starres in heauen: heere Virgins seeme goodly, but there glorious: In heauen is no wooing[,] yet all there are 715 louely: in heauen are no weddings[,] yet al there are louers.

On. Let us[,] fweet Madame[,] turne earth into heauen, by being all louers heere to.

Iul. So we doe[,] to an earthly heaven we turne it.

720 On. Nay[,] but deare Iulia, tel vs why so much you hate, to enter into the lists of this same combat[,] Matrimonie?

Iul. You may well call that a combat, for indeede marriage is nothing else, but a battaile of loue, a friendly fighting, a kinde of fauourable terrible warre: but you erre Onophrio

- 725 in thinking I hate it[:] I deale by marriage as fome Indians doe [by] the Sunne, adore it, and reverence it, but dare not stare on it, for feare I be starke blinde: you three are batchellers, and being sicke of this maiden-head, count al thinges bitter, which the phisicke of a single life minnisters
- 730 vnto you: you imagine if you could mak the armes of faire Ladies the spheres of your hearts, good hearts, then you were in heauen: oh but Batchilers[,] take heede, you are no sooner in that heauen, but you straite slip into hell.

Far. As long as I have a beautifull Ladie to torment me, 735 I care not.

Vrc. Nor I[,] the fweetnes of her lookes shall make me rellish any punnishment.

On. Except the punnishment of the horne[,] Vrcenze, put that in.

740 Iul. Nay hee were best put that by: Lord, Lord, see what vnthrifts this loue makes vs? if he once but get into our mouthes, hee labours to turne our tongues to clappers, and to ring all in, at Cupids Church when we were better to bite off our togues, so we may thrust him out, Cupid is sworne enemie 745 to time, & he that looseth time I can tell you looseth a friend.

Fa. I, a bald friend.

Iu. Therefore my good feruants[,] if you weare my liuerie, cast of this loose vpper coate of loue: bee ashamde to waite vppon a boy, a wag, a blinde boy, a wanton: My brother 750 the Duke wants our companies, tis Idlenes and loue, makes you captaines to this solitarines, sollowe me & loue not, &

ile teach you how to find libertie.

All. We obey to follow you, but not to loue you, no[,] renounce that obedience.

[Exeunt.

Enter the Marquesse and Furio.

755 Marq. Furio. Fur. My Lorde.

⁷²¹ Martimonie] 726 [by] von Coll. eingesetzt. 745 afriend.] 747 if,]

Marg. Thy faith I oft have tride, thy faith I credite[,] For I have found it follid as the rocke: No babbling eccho fits vpon thy lips, 760 For filence even in speach, doth seale them vp.

Wilt thou be trustie Furio to thy Lorde? Fur. I will.

Marg. It is enough, those words I will, Yeelds sweeter musicke then the gilded sounds, Which chatting parrats[,] long toung'd ficophants, 765 Send from the organs of their firen voice. Griffill my wife thou feeft beare in her wombe. The ioy of marriage: Furio[,] I protest, My loue to her is as the heate to fire. Her love to mee as beautie to the Sunne. 770 (Inseparable adjuncts): in one word,

So dearely loue I Griffill, that my life Shall end, when she doth ende to be my wife. Fur. Tis well done.

Marg. Yet is my bosome burnt vp with desires, 775 To trie my Griffils patience, Ile put on A wrinckled forehead, and turne both mine eyes Into two balles of fire, and claspe my hand Like to a mace of Iron, to threaten death. But Furio[,] when that hand lifts vp to strike, 780 It shall flie open to embrace my loue,

Yet Griffill must not knowe this: all my words, Shall fmack of wormewood, all my deeds of gall, My tongue shall iarre, my hart be musicall, Yet Griffill must not knowe this.

Enter Griffill.

Fur. Not for me.

Marq. Furio[,] My triall is thy secrecie, Yonder she comes: on goes this maske of frownes, Tell her I am angrie: men men[,] trie your wiues, Loue that abides fharpe tempelts, fweetely thriues. Fur. My Lorde is angry.

⁷⁶⁰ vp.] 765 voice,] 776 eyes,] 784 this?]

790 Grif. Angry? the heaues forefed: with who? for what? Is it with mee?

Fur.

Not me.

Grif.

May I presume,

To touch the vaine of that sad discontent,

Which fwels vpon my deare Lords angrie browe?

Marq. Away away!

Grif.

Oh chide me not away,

795 Your handmaid Griffill with vnuexed thoughts,

And with an vnrepining foule, will beare

The burden of all forrowes, of all woe,

Before the smallest griefe should wound you so.

Marq. I am not beholding to your love for this,

-800 Woman I loue thee not, thine eyes to mine

Are eyes of Basiliskes, they murder me.

Gris. Suffer me to part hence, Ile teare them out,

Because they worke such treason to my loue.

Marq. Talke not of love[,] I hate thee more the poyson

805 That stickes vpon the aires infected winges,

Exhald vp by the hot breath of the Sunne.

Tis for thy fake that speckled infamie,

Sits like a fcreech-owle on my honoured breft,

To make my fubiects stare and mocke at mee.

810 They sweare theyle neuer bend their awfull knees

To the base issue of thy begger wombe,

Tis for thy fake they curse me, raile at me:

Thinkst thou then I can loue thee[?] (oh my soule)

Why didst thou builde this mountaine of my shame,

815 Why lye my loyes buried in Griffills name?

Gri. My gracious Lorde [-]

Marq. Call not me gracious Lorde,

See woman[,] heere hangs vp thine auncestrie,

The monuments of thy nobillitie,

This is thy russet gentrie, coate, and crest[:]

820 Thy earthen honors I will neuer hide,

Because this bridle shall pull in thy pride.

⁷⁹⁴ Away away,] 806 Sunne,] 809 mee,] 810 knees,] 812 raile at me,] 816 Lorde.]

Grif. Poore Griffill is not proud of these attires, They are to me but as your liverie,

And from your humble feruant[,] when you pleafe,

825 You may take all this outfide, which, indeede
Is none of Griffills, her best wealth is neede.
Ile cast this gaynesse of, and be content
To weare this russet brauerie of my owne,

For thats more warme then this. I shall looke olde, 830 No sooner in course freeze then cloth of golde.

Marq. Spite of my soule sheele triumph ouer mee.

Fur. Your gloue my Lord.

Marq. Cast downe my gloue againe,

Stoope you for it, for I will have you stoope,

And kneele euen to the meanest groome I keepe.

835 Grif. Tis but my duetie[;] if youle haue me stoope, Euen to your meanest groome my Lord ile stoope.

Marq. Furio[,] how flouenly thou goest attir'd? Fu. Why so my lorde?

Marq. Looke heere[,] thy shooes are both vntide, 840 Griffill[,] kneele you and tye them.

Fur. Pardon me.

Marq. Quickely I charge you.

Grif. Friend[,] you doe me wrong,

To let me holde my Lord in wrath so long, Stand ftill[,] Ile kneele and tye them: what I doe Furio tis done to him and not to you.

Tyes them.

845 Fur. Tis fo.

Marq. Oh ftrange[,] oh admirall patience, I feare when Griffills bones fleepe in her graue, The world a fecond Griffill nere will haue.

Now get you in.

Grif.

I goe my gracious Lord.

[Exit.

850 Marq. Didst thou not here her sigh, did not one frown Contract her beautious forehead?

Fur.

I faw none.

⁸²⁶ neede,] 829 this,] 836 ftoope,] 841 I charge you,] 844 in der Bühnenanweisung Tye] Coll. 848 haue,] 851 forehead.]

Marq. Did not one drop fal downe frō forrowes eies, To blame my heart for these her iniuries?

Fur. Faith not a drop, I feare sheele frowne on mee, 855 For doeing mee service.

Marq. Furio[,] that ile trie,
My voice may yet ore-take her: Griffill, Griffill?

Enter Griffill.

Fur. She comes at first call. Gris. Did my Lorde call?

Marq. Woman[,] I cald thee not,

I faid this flaue was like to Griffill, Griffill, 860 And must you therefore come to torture mee? Nay stays: here's a companion fit for you.

Thou vexest me, so doth this villaine to, But ere the Sun to his highest throne ascend,

My indignation in his death shall end.

865 Grif. Oh pardone him my Lord, for mercies wings Beares round about the world the fame of Kings, Temper your wrath[,] I beg it on my knee, Forgiue his fault though youle not pardon mee.

Marq. Thanke her.

Fu.

Thankes Madame.

Marq. I have not true power,

870 To wound thee with deniall; oh my Griffill,
How dearely fhould I loue thee,
Yea die to doe thee good, but that my fubiects
Upbraid me with thy birth, and call it bafe,
And grieue to fee thy Father and thy Brother
875 Heau'de vp to dignities.

Grif. Oh cast them downe, And send poore Grissill poorely home againe, High Cedars fall, when lowe shrubs safe remaine.

Enter at the same doore Mario and Lepido.

Marq. Fetch me a cup of wine.

[Exit Griffill.

Fur.

Shees a faint fure.

⁸⁵⁵ feruice?] 861 you,] 868 mee,] 870 deniall,] 878 Mari. statt Marq.] — Exit (ohne Griffill) steht hinter V. 877] Coll.

Marq. Oh Furio[,] now ile boast that I have found -880 An Angell vpon earth: fhee fhalbe cround

The empresse of all women. Levido?

Mario? what was she that passed by you?

Both. Your vertuous wife.

Marg. Call her not vertuous,

For I abhorre her, did not her fwolne eves

885 Looke red with hate or fcorne? Did she not curse My name or Furioes name?

> Mari. No my deare Lord.

Marg. For he and I raild at her, spit at her, Ile burst her heart with forrow', for I grieue

To fee you grieue that I have wrong'd my state,

890 By louing one whose basenes now I hate.

Enter Griffill with wine.

Come faster if you can; forbeare Mario, Tis but her office: what she does to mee. She Shall performe to any of you three. Ile drinke[.]

Lep. I am glad to fee her pride thus trampled downe. 895 Marg. Now ferue Mario, then ferue Lepido:

And as you bowe to me, so bend to them.

Grif. Ile not deni't to win a diademe.

Mari. Your wisdome I commend that have be power

900 To raife or throw downe as you fmile or lower.

Grif. Your patience I commend that can abide, To heare a flatterer speake[,] yet neuer chide.

Marq. Hence, hence [!] dare you controule the whome I grace [?] Come not within my fight.

Grif. I will obey,

905 And if you pleafe, nere more beholde the day.

[Exit.

Marg. Furio?

Fur.

My Lorde.

Watch her where fhe goes, Marg.

And marke how in her lookes this tryeall fhewes.

Fur. I will[.]

[Exit.

⁸⁹¹ can, | 893 three, | 894 steht am Ende von 892] 879 found,] 906 Lorde,]

Marq. Mario, Lepido, I loath this Griffill,

910 As sicke men loath the bitterest potion

Which the Philitions hand holdes out to them.

For Gods fake frowne vpon her when she smiles,

For Gods fake smile for joy to see her frowne, For Gods sake scorne her, call her beggers brat,

915 Torment her with your lookes, your words[,] your deedes,
My heart shall leape for ioy, that her heart bleedes,

Wilt thou doe this Mario?

Mari. If you fay,

Mario, doe this[,] I must in it obey.

Marq. I know you must, so Lepido[,] must you[.]

920 Tis well; but counfell me whats best to doe,

How shall I please my subjects? doe but speake,

Ile doe it though Griffils heart in funder breake.

Lepi. Your subjects doe repine at nothing more, Then to beholde Ianicola[,] her Father,

925 And her base brother lifted vp so high.

Mari. To banish them from Court were pollicie.

Marq. Oh rare, oh profound wisedome! deare Mario,

It foorthwith shall be done, they shall not stay, Though I may win by them a Kingdomes sway.

[Exit.

930 Lep. Mario[,] laugh at this.

Ma. Why fo I doe.

Hedlong I had rather fall to miserie Than see a begger rais d to dignitie.

[Exeunt.

Enter Babulo finging with a boy after him.

Bab. Boy[,] how fits my rapier: la fol[,] la fol. &c.

Boy. It hangs as euen as a chandlers beame.

935 Bab. Some of them deserve to hang vpon a beame for that evennes, boy[,] learne to give every man his due, give the hangman his due, for hee's a necessary member.

Boy. Thats true, for he cuts of manie wicked mebers.

Bab. Hees an excellent barber, he shaues most cleanly[.]

940 But page[,] how dost thou like the Court?

Boy. Prettilie and fo.

⁹¹¹ them,] 916 bleedes,] 927 wisedome,] 929 sway,] 931 miserie.] 941 so,]

Bab. Faith so doe I[,] pretlie and so: I am wearie of being a Courtiour Boy.

Boy. That you cannot bee Master, for you are but a 945 Courtiers man.

Bab. Thou faift true & thou art the Courtiers mans boy, fo thou art a courtier in decimo sexto[,] in the least volume, or a courtier at the third hand, or a courtier by reversion, or a courtier three descents removed, or a courtier in minoritie 950 or an vnder Courtier or a courtier in posse, and I thie Master in esse.

Boy. A posse an esse non este argumentum[,] Master.

Bab. Thou hast to much wit to be so little, but imitation, imitation, is his good Lord and Master.

Enter Ianicola[,] Laureo and Furio.

955 Iani. Banisht from Court, oh what have wee missone?

Lau. What have wee done, wee must bee thus disgraced?

Fu. I know not, but you are best packe, tis my Lords

will, and thats law, I must vncase you: your best course is to fall to your owne trades.

960 Ba. Sirra, what art thou[?] a Broker?

Fu. No, how then? I am a Gentleman.

Ba. Th'art a Iewe, th'art a Pagan: how darft thou leaue them without a cloke for the raine, whe his daughter, and his fifter, and my Mistris is the Kings wife?

965 Fu. Goe looke, firra foole, my condition is to fhip you too. Bab. There's a fhip of fooles ready to hoyft fayle[;] they ftay but for a good winde and your company: ha ha ha, I wonder (if all fooles were banifht) where thou wouldft take fhipping.

970 Ian. Peace Babulo, we are banisht from the Court.

Bab. I am glad, it shall ease me of a charge heere, as long as we have good cloathes on our backes, tis no matter for our honesty, wee'll live any where, and keep Court in any corner.

Enter Griffill.

Ian. O my deere Griffill.

Gri. You from me are banisht,

975 But ere you leave the Court, oh leave I pray

Your griefe in Griffils bosome, let my cheekes
Be watred with woes teares, for heere and heere,
And in the error of these wandring eyes,
Began your discontent: had not I been,
980 By nature painted thus: this had not been.
Do leave the Court and care be patient,
In your olde cottage you shall finde content.
Mourne not because these silkes are tane away,

You'll feeme more rich in a course gowne of gray.

985 Fur. Will you be packing? when?

Lau. Friend[,] whats thy name?

Fur. Furio my name is, what of that?

Bab. Is thy name Furie? thou art halfe hang'd, for thou halt an ill name.

Lau. Thy lookes are like thy name, thy name & lookes 990 Approous thy nature to be violent.

Grif. Brother[,] forbeare, hee's feruant to my Lord.

Ba. To him, M. spare him not an inch.

Lau. Princes are neuer pleaf'd with subjects sinnes,

But pitie those whom they are sworne to smite,

995 And grieue as tender mothers when they beate,
With kinde correction their vnquiet babes —
So should their Officers compassionate,
The misery of any wretches state.

Fur. I must obey my Master, though indeed 1000 My heart (that seemes hard) at their wrongs doth bleed.

Pray get you gone, I fay little, but you knowe my minde.

Bab. Little faid is foone amended, thou fay'ft but little, and that little will be mended foone[,] indeed, thats neuer, and fo the Prouerbe stands in his full strength, power and vertue.

Enter Marquesse, Mario and Lepido, and attendantes.

1005 Fur. They will not goe my Lord.

Marq. Will they not goe?

Away with them, expell them from our Court!

Base wretches, is it wrong to ask mine owne?

Thinke you that my affection to my wife,

⁹⁸⁰ been,] 981 To leaue] 1006 Court,]

Is greater then my loue to publicke weale?

1010 Doe not my people murmure euerie houre,

That I haue raif'd you vp to dignities?

Doe not lewde Minstrels[,] in their ribalde rimes,

Scofe at her birth, and descant on her dower?

Ian. Alas my Lord, you knew her state before.

1015 Marq. I did, and from the bounty of my heart, I rob'd my wardrop of all precious robes,
That fhe might fhine in beautie like the Sunne,
And in exchange, I hung this ruffet gowne,
And this poore pitcher[,] for a monument,

1020 Amongst my costlicst Iemmes: see heere they hang, Grissill, looke heere, this gowne is vnlike to this? Gris. My gratious Lord, I know full well it is.

Ba. Griffill was as pretty a Griffill in the one as in the other.

1025 Marq. You have forgot these rags, this water pot.

Grif. With reverence of your Highnes I have not.

Ba. Nor I, many a good messe of water grewell has that yeelded vs.

Marq. Yes, you are proude of these your rich attyres.

1030 Grif. Neuer did pride keep pace with my desires.

Marq. Wel, get you on, part brieflie with your father.

Ian. Our parting shall be short: daughter[.] farewell.

Lau. Our parting shall be short: Griffill[.] farewell.

Ba. Our parting shall be short: Griffill[.] farewell.

1035 Ian. Remember thou didst liue when thou wert poor,
And now thou dost but liue, come sonne[,] no more.

Marq. See them without the Pallace Furio.

Fu. Good, yet tis bad.

(Exeunt with Furio.

Ba. Shall Furio fee them out of the Pallace? doe you turne 1040 vs out of doores? you turne vs out of doores then?

Marq. Hence with that foole, Mario[,] driue him hence.

Ba. He fhall not neede, I am no Oxe nor Affe, I can goe without driuing: for al his turning, I am glad of one thing.

¹⁰³² fbort,] ebenso 1033 u. 1034. 1043 driving,] Erlanger Beiträge XV.

Lep. Whats that Babulo?

1045 Bab. Mary that hee shall neuer hit vs ith teeth with turning vs, for tis not a good turne. Follower, I must cashere you: I must give over houskeeping, tis the fashion, farewell boy.

Boy. Marie farewell and be hang'd.

1050 Ba. I am glad thou tak'st thy death so patiently, farewell my Lord, adue my Lady. Great was the wisedome of that Taylor, that stitcht me in Motley, for hee's a soole that leaves basket making to turne Courtier: I see my destiny dogs me: at first I was a soole (for I was borne an Innocent).

1055 then I was a traueller, and then a Basket-maker, and then a Courtier, and now I must turne basket-maker and soole againe: the one I am sworne to, but the soole I bestowe vpon the world, for Stultorum plena sunt ominias, adue, adue.

(Exit.

Mar. Farewell fimplicity, part of my fhame[,] farewell. 1060 Now Lady[,] what fay you of their exile?

Gri. What euer you thinke good Ile not terme vile.

By this rich burthen in my worthles wombe, Your hand-maide is so subject to your will, That nothing which you doe, to her seemes ill.

1065 Mar. I am glad you are so patient, get you in.

[Exit Gr.

Thy like will neuer be, neuer hath bin.

Mario, Lepido?

Mario. Lepi. My gratious Lord.

Mar. The hand of pouerty held downe your states,

As it did Griffils, and as her I rayf'd,

1070 To fhine in greatnes sphere, so did mine eye,

Through gilt beames of your births, therfore me thinkes Your foule fhould fimpathize, and you fhould know,

What passions in my Grissils bosome flowe.

Faith tell me your opinions of my wife?

1075 Lep. She is as vertuous and as patient, As innocence, as patience it felfe.

1046 turne, follower] 1051 Lady, great] 1056 againe,]
1059 farewell,] 1061 vile,] 1065 in,] 1073 flowe,]

Mari. She merits much of loue, little of hate. Onely in birth fhe is vnfortunate.

Marq. I, I, the memory of that birth doth kill me.

1080 She is with childe you fee: her transile past, I am determined fhe fhall leave the Court,

And line againe with olde Ianicola.

Both. Therein you flew true wisedome.

Marg.

Doe I indeed?

Deare friends[,] it I hall be done, He haue you two 1085 Rumour that prefently, to the wide eares

Of that newes-louing-beaft[.] the multitude:

Goe tell them for their fakes this shall be done.

Mari. With wings we flye.

Lep.

Swifter then time we run.

[Exeunt.

Marg. Begone[.] then: oh these times, these impious times, 1090 How swift is mischiefe? with what nimble feete

Doth enuy gallop to doe iniury?

They both confesse my Griffils innocence.

They both admire her wondrous patience.

Yet in their malice and to flatter me,

1095 Head-long they run to this impiety.

Oh whats this world, but a confused throng Of fooles and mad men, crowding in a thrust To fhoulder out the wife, trip downe the iust.

But I will try by felfe experience,

1100 And fhun the vulgar fentence of the base.

If I finde Griffill strong in patience,

- These flatterers shall be wounded with disgrace. And whilst verse liues, the same shall neuer dye,

Of Griffils patience, and her conftancy.

[Exit.

Enter Vrcenze and Onophrio at feuerall doores, and Farneze in the

Far. Onophrio and Vrcenze[,] early met, euery man take 1105

¹⁰⁷⁹ mirth] Coll. Ebd. me,] 1080 fee,] 1086 multitude,] 1089 im-1100 base,] 1104 Farnezie] in der Bühnenanweisung pious times.] nach dieser Zeile.

his stand, for there comes a most rich purchase of mirth: Emulo with his hand in a faire scarse, and Iulia with him, she laughes apace, and therefore I am sure hee lyes apace.

Enter Emulo with Iulia.

Ono. His arme in a scarfe? has he been fighting?

1110 Far. Fighting? hang him[,] coward.

Vrc. Perhaps he does it to shew his scarfe.

Far. Peace, heere the affe comes: stand aside, and see him curuet.

Iul. Did my new maried cousen[,] Sir Owen[,] wound you 1115 thus?

Emu. Hee certes! As he is allyed to the illustrious Iulia, I liue his denoted, as Signior Emuloes enemy, no adulatory language can redeeme him from vengeance: if you please my most accomplish Mistris, I will make a most palpable demon1120 stration of our battaile.

Iul. As palpably as you can good feruant.

Ono. Oh fhe gulles him fimply.

Far. She has reason, is he not a simple gull?

Vrc. Sound an allarum ere his battle begin.

1125 Far. Peace, fa, fa, fa.

Emu. Sir Owen and my selfe encountring, I vailde my vpper garment, and enriching my head againe with a fine veluet cap, which I then wore, with a band to it of Orient Pearle and Golde, and a soolish sprig of some nine or ten 1130 pound price, or so, wee grewe to an emparleance.

Far. Oh ho[,] ho, this is rare.

Iul. You did wifely to conferre before you combated.

Emu. Uerily we did so, but falling into the handes of bitter words, we retorted a while, and then drew.

1135 Ono. True, his gloues to faue his hands.

Vrc. No, his hand-kercher to wipe his face.

Far. He sweat pittifully for feare, if it were true: if [--]

Emu. I was then encountred with a pure Toledo filuered: and elevating mine arme, in the drawing (by Iesu sweete Ma-1140 dame, my rich cloake, loaded with Pearle, which I wore at

your fifter Griffils bridall. I made it then (by God) of meere purpose, to grace the Court, and so foorth) that foolish garment dropped downe: the buttons were illustrious and resplendent diamonds, but its all one.

1145 Far. Nay, they were all scarce one.

Emu. Divine Lady[, as I faid, we both lying,

Fa. Ile be fworne[,] thou doft.

Emu. I must recognize and confesse, very generouslie, and heroycallie at our ward, the welsh Knight[,] making a very

- 1150 desperate thrust at my bosome, before God[,] fairely mist my imbroydered Ierkin that I then wore, and with my ponyard vapulating and checking his engine downe, it cut mee a payre of very imperial cloth of golde hose, at least thus long thwart the cannon, at least.
- 1155 Iul. And mist your leg?

Fa. I, and his hofe too.

Emu. And mist my leg (most bright starre)[:] which aduantagious signe I () this legge, (hauing a fayre carnation silke stocking on) stumbled, my spangled garters in that

1160 imprision fell about my feete, and he[,] fetching a most valarous and ingenious careere, inuaded my Rapier hand, entred this gilded fort, and in that passado vulnerated my hand thus deepe[,] I protest, and contest heaven.

Iul. No more, its too tragicall.

1165 Emu. I conclude, I thought (by the Syntheresis of my soule)
I had not been imperished, till the bloud[,] shewing his red tincture, at the top of a faire enueloped gloue, sunke along my arme, & spoil'd a rich wastecoate wrought in silke and golde, a toy &c.

1170 Far. Hee'll strip himselfe out of his shirt anone. For Gods

fake[,] step in.

Emu. My opinion is I shall neuer recuperate the legittimate office of this member[,] my arme.

All 3. Signior Emulo.

1175 Emu. Sweet and accomplisht Signiors.

Far. Ha[,] ha, Madame[,] you had a pitiful hand with this foole, but see he is recoursed.

Iu. But feruant[.] where is your other hand?

Ono. See sweet mistris[.] one is my prisoner.

1180 Vrc. The other I have tane vp with the fine finger.

Iul. Looke in his scarfe Farneze for an other, hee has a third hand, and tis pitifully wounded hee tels me, pitifully, pitifully.

Far. Wounded? oh palpable! come[,] a demonstration of it. 1185 Ono. Giue him your larded cloake Signior to stop his mouth, for he will vndoe you with lyes.

Vrc. Come Signior, one fine lye now to apparrell all these former, in some light sarcenet robe of truth: none, none, in this mint?

1190 Iul. Fye feruant, is your accomplisht Courtship nothing but lyes?

Ono. Fye Signior, no musicke in your mouth, but battles, yet a meere milke-sop.

Vrc. Fye Emulo, nothing but wardrop, yet heare all your 1195 trunckes of fuites?

Far. Fye Signior, a scarfe about your necke, yet will not hang your selfe to heare all this?

Iul. Seruant[,] I discharge you my seruice, Ile entertaine no braggarts.

1200 Ono. Signior, we discharge you the Court, wee'l haue no gulles in our company.

Far. Abram[,] we casheere you our company, wee must have no minnions at Court.

Emu. Oh patience[,] bee thou my fortification: Italy[,] thou 1205 spurnest me for vttering that nutriment, which I suckt from thee.

Fa. How Italy? away you ideot: Italy infects you not, but your owne diseased spirits: Italy? out you froth, you seeme! Because your soule is mud, and that you have 1210 breathed in Italy, you'll say Italy have desyled you: away you bore, thou wilt wallow in mire in the sweetest countrie in the world.

Emu. I cannot conceipt this rawnes:

¹¹⁸⁴ wounded, oh palpable,] 1200 yoy] Coll. 1209 fcumme, becaufe]

1215

Italy[,| farewell, Italians[,] adue. A vertuous foule abhorres to dwell with you.

[Exit.

All. Ha, ha, ha: Laugh.

Enter Marquesse and Sir Owen.

Iu. Peace feruants, here comes the Duke [.] my brother. Marq. Loe cousen[,] heere they be: are yee heere Gentlemen?

And Iulia you too? then Ile call your eyes.

1220 To testifie, that to Sir Meredith.

I doe deliuer heere foure fealed bondes:

Coze[.] have a care to them, it much behooves you,

For Gentlemen, within this parchment lyes,

Five thousand Duckets[, payable to him.

1225 Iust foureteene daies before next Penticoast.

Coze[,] it concernes you, therefore keep them fafe.

Owen. Fugh, her warrant her shall log them vb from Sunne and Moone, and feauen starres too I hobe, but harg vou cozen Marquesse.

Marq. Now, whats the matter?

Ow. A poxe on it[,] tis scalde matter, well, well pray cozen Marquesse, vse her Latie Grissil a good teale better, for as God vdge me, you hurd Sir Owen out a cry by maging her fad and powd fo, fee you?

Marq. Hurt you? what harme or good reape you thereby? 1235Owen. Harme, yes by Gods lid, a poggie teale of harme, for loog you cozen, and cozen Iulia, & Shentlemen awl, (for awl is to know her wifes case) you know her tag to wife the widdow Gwenthyan.

Marq. True cozen[,] & fhee's a vertuous gentlewoman.

On. One of the patientest Ladies in the world.

Shee's wondrous beautifull & wondrous kinde.

Far. Shee's the quietest woman that ere I knew, for good heart, shee'll put vp any thing.

Iul. Cozen[,] I am proude that you are sped so well. 1245

Ow. Are you? by God[,] fo are not I. Ile tel you what

cozen Marquesse, you awl know her wel, you know her face is liddle faire & smug, but her has a tung goes Iingle iangle, Iingle iangle, petter and worse then pelles when her house 1250 is a fire: patient? ha[.] ha[.] fir Owen shall tag her heeles and run to Wales, and her play the tiuell so out a cry terribles, a pogs on her[.] la.

Iul. Why cozen[,] what are her quallities that you fo com-

mend her?

1255 Ow. Commend her? no by God[,] not I, ha[,] ha: is know her quallities petter and petter, fore I commend her: but Gwenthian is worse and worse out a cry, owe out a cry worse, out of awl cry, shee's fear'd to be made fool as Grissill is, & as God vdge me, her mag fine pobbie foole of Sir Owen.

1260 Her shide & shide, & prawle & scoulde, by God[,] and scradge terrible somtime, owe[,] & haid her wil doe what her can, ha[,] ha[,] ha, and fir Owen were hansome pacheler agen! Pray cozen Marquesse[,] tag some order in Grissill, or tedge sir Owen to mag Gwenthians quiet and tame her.

1265 Mar. To tame her? that Ile teach you prefently.

You had no fooner spake the word of Taming,

But mine eye met a speedy remedie,

See cozen[,] heere's a plot where Ofiers grow,

The ground belongs to olde Ianicula

1270 (My Griffils father)[:] come Sir Meredith,

Take out your knife[,] cut three and so will I. So, keep yours cozen[,] let them be safe laide vp, These three (thus wound together) Ile preserue.

Ow. What shal her doe now with these? peate and knog 1275 her[,] Gwenthian?

Enter Mario.

Marq. You shal not take such counsaile from my lips. How now Mario? what newes brings thee hither In such quicke haste?

Mari. Your wife (my gratious Lord)

Is now deliuered of two beautious twins,

¹²⁵⁹ Sir Owen, her] 1262 agen, pray] 1265 prefently,] 1271 fo will I,] 1276 lips,] 1278 in]

1280 A fonne and daughter.

Marq. Take that for thy paines, Not for the ioy that I conceive thereby, For Griffill is not gratious in the eye Of those that love me, therefore I must hate Those that doe make my life vnfortunate.

1285 And thats my children: must I not Mario?

Thou bowest thy knee, well, well I know thy minde.

Uertue in villaines can no succour finde.

A fonne and daughter? I by them will prooue,

My Griffils patience better, and her loue:

1290 Come Iulia, come Onophrio, coze[,] farewell.

Referue those wandes, these three Ile beare away.

When I require them backe, then will I shew How easily a man may tame a shrew.

[Exeunt.

Ow. Ha[,] ha[,] ha, tame a fhrew, owe tis out a cry ter1295 rible hard, and more worse then tame a mad pull, but whad
meane her cozen to mag her cut her wands? ha[,] ha, God
vdge me[,] tis fine knag, I see her knauery now, tis to pang
Gwenthyans podie and she mag a noise & prabble: Is not so?
by Gods lid so, & Gwenthian, sir Owen will knog you before
1300 her abide such horrible doe.

Enter Gwenthian and Rice.

Gods lid[,] here her comes. Terdawgh Gwenthian[,] terdawgh. Gwe. Terdawgh whee, Sir Owen[,] Terdawgh whee.

Owen. Owe, looge heere, fine wandes Gwenthyan, is not? Gwe. Rees[,] tag them and preag them in peeces.

1305 Ric. What fay you forfooth?

Gwe. What fay you forsooth? you faucie knaue, must her tell her once, and twice, and thrice, and foure times, what to doe? preag these wands.

Ow. Rees is petter preake Rees his pate: heere Rees[,] carry 1310 her home.

Ri. Would I were at gallowes, fo I were not heere.

Gwen. Doe and her tare, doe and her tare, see you now,

what shall her doe with wands? peate Gwenthyan podie and mag Gwenthyan put her finger in me hole: ha, by God[,] by 1315 God, is scradge her eies out that tudge her, that tawg to her, that loog on her, marg you that Sir Owen?

Owen. Yes, her marg hur. Rees[,] pray marg her Ladie.

Ri. Not I fir[,] fhee'll fet her markes on me then.

Is prade? is prade? goe too Rees, Ile Rees her, you 1320 tawg you.

Owen. Pray Gwenthien[,] bee patient, as her cozen Griffill is.

Griffill owe? owe? Griffill? no[,] no, no, no: her fhall Gwe. not mag Gwenthian fuch ninny pobbie foole as Griffill, I fay 1325 preage her wandes.

Owen. Gods plude[,] is pought her to peate dust out of her cloag and parrels.

. Gwe. Peate her cloag and parrels? fie, fie, fie, tis lye Sir Owen[,] tis lye.

1330 Ri. Your worship may stab her, she gives you the lye.

Ow. Peace Rees, goe to. I pought them indeede to mag her horse run and goe a mightie teale of pace, pray let Rees tag her in good Gwenthian?

Gwen. 'Rees[,] beare in her wandes because Sir Owen beg so 1335 gently.

> Owen. Goe Rees, goe locke them vp in a pox or fheft, goe. You shal not need to bid me goe, for Ile run.

> > [Exit.

Owen. I pought them for her horse indeede, for heere was her cozen Marquesse and prought her pondes and scriblings 1340 heere for her money: Gwenthyan[,] pray keepe her pondes and keep her wifely: Sirra Gwenthyan[,] is tell her praue newes, Griffill is prought to bed of liddle shentleman and shentlewoman: (is glad out a crys,] speag her faire) yes truely[,] Griffill is prought a bed.

Gwen. Griffils[,] no podie but Griffils? what care I for Griffill: I fay if Sir Owen loue Gwenthyan, shal not loue

Griffill nor Marquesse so, see you now?

God vdge me, not loue her cozen? is shealous? owe

is fine trig, not loue her cozen? God vdge me[,] her wil, and 1350 hang her felfe, fee you now?

Gwe. Hang her felfe, owe, owe, owe, Gwenthyans tother husband is scawrne to say hang her selfe: hang her selfe? owe owe, owe owe.

Ow. Gods plude, what cannot get by prawles, is get by 1355 owe, owe[,] owe, is terrible Ladie, pray be peace, and cry no more owe, owe, owe. Tawfone Gwenthyans, God vdge me[,] is very furie.

Gwen. O mon Iago, mon due, hang Gwenthyans?

Ow. Adologo whee Gwenthyan bethogh, en Thonigh, en 1360 moyen due.

Gw. Ne vetho en Thonigh, Gna wathe gethla Tee, hang Gwenthyans?

Owen. Sir Owen shall say no more hang her selfe, be out a cry still and her shall pye her new card to ride in, & two 1365 new sine horses, and more plew coates and padges ta sollow her heeles, see you now?

Gwen. But will her fay no more hang her felfe?

Enter Rice.

Ow. Oh no more, as God vdge mee[,] no more, pray leaue, owe, owe, owe.

1370 Ri. Tannekin the Froe hath brought your Rebato, it comes to three pound.

Ow. What a pestilence, is this for Gwenthyan?

Gwe. For her neg, is cald repatoes, Gwenthian weare it heere, ift not praue?

1375 Owen. Praue? yes is praue, tis repatoes I warrant her: I[,] patoes money out a crie, yes tis praue. Rees[,] the preece? Rees[,] the preece?

Ri. The Froe fir faies fine pound.

Owen. Ha[,] ha[,] ha, [fiue] pound, Gwenthyan[,] pray doe 1380 not pye it.

Gwen. By God vdge me[.] her shall pye it.

Owen. God vdge me[.] her shall not.

Gwen. Shall not? Rees[.] tag her away, I say her shall[,] and weare it pye and pye.

¹³⁵⁶ owe, Tawfone] 1376 praue,] 1378 fiue] Coll. ändert in three. 1379 owen] Ebd. fiue] Coll. schiebt three ein. 1382 owen].

1385 Owen. Then mag a pobbie foole of Sir Owen indeed: Gods plude[,] fhall? I fay fhal not: fiue pound for puble, for patoes: here there, fo tag it now, weare it now powte her neg, fhall pridle fir Owen[,] ha?

Ri. Oh rare fir Owen, oh pretious Knight, oh rare Sir Owen.

1390 Gwe. Out you rafkals, you prade and prade, ile prade
vour neaces.

Ri. Oh rare Madame, oh pretious Madame, O God, O God, O God, O. [Exit.

Gwe. Is domineere now, you teare her ruffes and repatoes, 1395 you preake her ponds? He teare as good pondes, and petter too, and petter too.

Ow. Owe Gwenthyan, Cods plude[,] is fine thousand duckets, hold[,] hold[,] hold, a pogs on her pride, what has her done?

Gw. Goe loog, is now paide for her repatoes, ile haue 1400 her willes & defires, ile teadge her pridle her Lady: Catho crogge, Ne vetho, en Thlonigh gna wathee Gnathla tee.

[Exit.

Owen. A breath vawer or no Tee: pridle her, fir Owen is pridled I warrant: widdows[!] (were petter Gods plude marry whoore) were petter be hang'd and quarter, then marry wi-

1405 dowes as God vdge me: Sir Owen[,] fall on her knees, & pray God to tag her to her mercy, or else put petter minde in her Lady: awl prittish Shentlemans tag heede how her marry fixen widowe.

Sir Owen ap Meredith can rightly tell,

1410 A shrewes sharpe tongue is terrible as hell.

[Exit.

Enter Marquesse and Furio with an infant in his armes.

Marq. Did she not see thee when thou took'st it vp? Fur. No, she was fast a sleepe.

Marq. Giue me this bleffed burthen; pretty foole[,]

With what an amiable looke it fleepes,

1415 And in that flumber how it fweetly fmiles,
And in that fmile how my heart leapes for ioy:

Furio[,] Ile turne this circle to a cradle,

¹³⁸⁶ fiue] Collier ändert auch hier in three. 1402 owen.] fir owen] 1405 owen] 1409 owen] 1413 burthen,]

To rocke my deare babe: A great Romaine Lord,
Taught his young Sonne to ride a Hobby-horfe.

1420 Then why fhould I thinke fcorne to dandle mine:
Furio[,] beholde it well, to whom ift like?

Fur. You, there's your nofe and blacke eye-browes.

Enter Mario.

Marg. Thou dost but flatter me, heere comes Mario. I know Mario will not flatter me. 1425 Mario, thy opinion, view this childe, Doth not his lips, his nofe, his fore-head, And every other part resemble mine? Mari. So like my Lord, that the nice difference, Would stay the judgement of the curioust eye. Marg. And yet me thinkes I am not halfe so browne. 1430 Mari. Indeed your cheekes beare a more linely colour[.] Marq. Furio, play thou the nurse, handle it softly. Fur. One were better get a dossen then nurse one. Marq. Mario[,] step to Grissill[,] shee's a sleepe, 1435 Her white hand is the piller to those cares, Which I vngently lodge within her head: Steale thou the other childe and bring it hither. If Griffill be awake and striue with thee. Bring it perforce, nor let her know what hand, 1440 Hath rob'd her of this other, haste Mario. Mari. I flie[,] my gratious Lord. [Exit.

Mari. I me[,] my gratious Lord.

Marg. Run flatterie.

Because I did blaspheme and cal it browne, This Parrasite cride (like an Eccho) browne.

Fur. The childe is faire my Lord, you were nere so faire[.]

1445 Marq. I know tis faire, I know tis wondrous faire.

Deare prettie infant[,] let me with a kisse,

Take that dishonor off, which the foule breath

Of a prophane slaue, laide vpon thy cheekes;

Had but I said my boy's a Blackamoore,

1450 He would have damn'd himselfe and so have swore.

¹⁴¹⁹ Hodby-horse.] 1424 me,] 1436 head,] 1437 hither,] 1441 Run flatterie,] beginnt den folgenden Vers. Coll. 1445 wondrous faire,]

Enter Griffill and Mario with a childe.

Grif. Giue me mine infant, where's my other babe? You cannot plaie the nurse, your horred eyes Will fright my little ones, and make them crie, Your tongue's too russe to chime a lullabie:

1455 Tis not the pleasure of my Lord I know,

To loade me with fuch wrong.

Mari. No, I vnloade you. Scoffingly.

Marq. Giue her her childe Mario and yet staie; Furio[,] holde thou them both. Griffill forbeare.

You are but nurse to them, they are not thine.

1460 Gri. I know my gratious Lord[,] they are not mine, I am but their poore nurse I must confesse, Alas[,] let not a nurse be pittilesse.

To see the colde ayre make them looke thus bleake,

Makes me shed teares because they cannot speake.

1465 Marq. If they could speake, what thinke you they would

fay?

Gri. That I in all things will your wil obay.

Marq. Obay it then in filence: fhall not I

Bestowe what is myne owne, as likes me best?

Deliuer me these brats: come presse me downe,

1470 With weightie infamie: heere is a loade

Of fhame, of fpeckled fhame: O God[,] how heavie An armefull of difhonour is? heeres two, Griffill[,] for this ile thanke none els but you. Which way fo ere I turne I meete a face,

1475 That makes my cheekes blush at mine owne disgrace
This way or this way, neuer shall mine eye
Looke thus, or thus: but (oh me) presentlie,
(Take them for Gods sake Furio) presentlie

I shall seems childish teares: true teares indeed

I shall spend childish teares: true teares indeed, 1480 That thus I wrong my babes and make her bleede.

Goe Griffill, get you in.

Gri. I goe my Lorde.

Farewell fweet fweet deare babes, fo you were free,
Would all the worlds cares might be throwne on me.

¹⁴⁵⁷ ftaie,] 1458 both,] 1473 you,] 1480 bleede,]

Mar. Ha, ha, why this is pleafing harmonie.

1485 Fu. My Lord[,] they'le wrawle, what shall I doe with them?

Marq. Tell her thou must prouide a nurse for them[.]

Comes fhe not backe Mario?

Mari. No my Lord.

Marq. Tush, tush, it cannot be but sheele returne,

I know her bosome beares no marble heart,

1490 I knowe, a tender Mother cannot part,

With fuch a patient foule, from fuch fweet foules, She ftands and watches fure, and fure fhe weepes,

To fee my feeming flintie breast. Mario[,]

Withdraw with me: Furio[,] stay thou heere still,

1495 If the returne, feeme childish, and denie

To let her kiffe or touch them.

[Exeunt.

Fur.

Faith not I:

I have not such a heart; and shee aske to touch them, Ileddeny it because ile obey my Lord, yet she shall kisse and touch them to, because Ile please my Ladie: alas, alas, prettie 1500 fooles[,] I loue you well[,] but I would you had a better Nurse.

Enter Griffill ftealingly.

Grif. A better Nurse: seek'st thou a better Nurse?

A better Nurse then whome?

Fu. Then you, away.

Grif. I am their Mother[:] I must not away.

Looke, looke, good Furio[.] looke they smile on mee,

1505 I know poore hearts[,] they feare to smile on thee.

I prithee let me haue them.

Fu.

Touch them not.

Gri. I prie thee let me touch them.

Fu.

No: Hands off.

Gri. I prie thee gentle Furio[,] let me kisse them.

Fu. Not one kiffe for a Kings crowne.

1510 Grif. Must I not kisse my babes: must I not touch them?

Alas[,] what sin so vile hath Grissil done

That thus she should be vex'd? not kisse my infants?

¹⁴⁹³ breaft,] 1497 heart,] 1503 away,] 1505 thee,] 1509 crowne:]

Who taught thee to be cruell gentle churle, What must thou doe with them?

Fu. Get them a nurse.

1515 Grif. A Nurfe[,] alacke, what Nurfe? where must shee dwell[?]

Fu. I must not tell you till I know my selfe.

Gri. For Gods sake[,] who must Nurse them[?] doe but name her.

And I will fweare those firit eyes doe smile, And I will sweare that which none els will sweare, 1520 That thy grim browes, doe mercies liuerie weare. Fu. Choose you.

Enter Marquesse, standing aside.

Grif. Oh God, oh God, might Griffill haue her choice[,] My babes should not be scard with thy diuils voice. Thou get a Nurse for them? they can abide,

1525 To taste no milke but mine[,] come, come Ile chide, In faith you cruell man, Ile chide indeede, If I growe angrie.

Fu. Do[,] do[,] I care not.

Marq. To chide & curse thy Lord thou hast more need[.] Gris. Wilt thou not tell me who shall be their Nurse?

1530 Fu. No.

Grif. Wilt thou not let me kisse them?

Fu. No[,] I say.

Grif. I prithee let my teares, let my bow'd knees, Bend thy obdurate hart, fee heer's a fountaine, Which heaven into this Alablaster bowels,

1535 Instil'd to nourish them: man[,] theyle crie, And blame thee that this ronnes so lauishly,

Heres milke for both my babes[,] two brefts for two.

Marq. Poore babes[,] I weep to fee what wrong I doe.
Grif. I pray thee let them fuck, I am most meete

1540 To play their Nurse: theyle smile and say tis sweet, Which streames fro hence. If thou dost beare them hece, My angrie breasts will swell, and as mine eyes

¹⁵¹⁶ my felfe,] 1520 weare,] 1541 hence, if]

Lets fall falt drops, with these white Necter teares, They will be mixt: this sweet will then be brine, 1545 Theyle crie[,] Ile chide and say the sinne is thine.

Fu. Mine armes ake mightily, and my heart akes.

Marq. And so doth mine: sweet sounds this discord makes. Fu. Heere Madame[,] take one, I am weary of both, touch it and kisse it to, its a sweet childe. I would I were rid of 1550 my miserie, for I shall drowne my heart, with my teares that

fall inward.

Grif. Oh this is gentlie done[!] this is my boy,
My first borne care: thy feete that nere felt ground,
Haue traueld longest in this land of woe,
1555 This worlds wildernes, and hast most neede

Of my most comfort: oh I thanke thee Furio, I know I should transforme thee with my teares, And melt thy adamantine heart like waxe.

What wrong shall these haue to be tane from mee? 1560 Mildely intreate their Nurse to touch them mildely.

For my foule tels me, that my honoured Lord, Does but to trie poore Griffils conftancie, Hees full of mercie[,] inftice, full of loue.

Marq. My cheekes doe glow with fhame to heere her fpeake, 1565 Should I not weepe for ioy[,] my heart would breake, And yet a little more Ile ftretch my tryall.

Enter Mario and Lepido.

Mario, Lepido?

Both. My gracious Lord?

Marq. You shall be witnesse of this open wrong.

I gaue strait charge, she should not touch these brats,

1570 Yet has she tempted with lasciuious teares,

The heart of Furio, see she dandles them.

Take that childe from her: stay, stay, ile commend,

That pittie in thee which Ile reprehend.

Fu. Doe.

1575 Marq. Dare you thus contradict our strait commaund[?]

¹⁵⁴⁶ Nach mightily steht ein Punkt, und die folgenden Worte stehen in einer neuen Zeile. 1549 childe,] 1555 neede,] 1558 waxe,] 1559 mee,] 1571 them,] 1573 reprepend.] Coll. Erlanger Beiträge XV.

But heeres a trustie groome, out hipocrite, I shall doe Iustice wrong to let thee breath, For disobaying me.

Grif. My gracious Lord,

Marq. Tempt me not Syren: fince you are fo louing,

1580 Hold you[,] take both your children, get you gon.

Difrobe her of these rich abiliments,

Take downe her hat, her pitcher and her gowne,

And as fhe came to me in beggerie,

So drive her to her fathers.

Mari. My deare Lorde.

1585 Marq. Uex me not good Mario[:] if you woe me, (Or if you fhed one teare) to pittle her, Or if by any drift you fuccour her, You loofe my fauour euerlaftingly.

Both. We must obey since there's no remedye.

1590 Marq. You must be villaines, theres no remedie.

Mario, Lepido, you two shall helpe,

To beare her children home.

Gri. It fhall not neede[,]

I can beare more.

Marg. Thou bearest too much indeed.

Gri. Come, come fweet lambes[,] wee'll laugh and liue

content

1595 Though from the Court we liue in banishment, These rich attyres are for your mother fit, But not your nurse, therefore He off with it.

Marq. Away with her I fay.

Grif. Away, away?

Nothing but that colde comfort[?] wee'll obay, 1600 Heauen fmile vpon my Lord with gratious eye.

Marq. Driue her hence Lepido.

Lep. Good Madame, hence.

Gri. Thus tyranny oppresseth innocence.

Thy lookes feeme heavy, but thy heart is light, For villaines laugh when wrong oppresseth right.

[Runs to him.

1579 Syren,] 1580 gon,] 1588 euerlaftingly,] 1600 eye,] 1602 innocence,] 1604 In der Bühnenanweisung Run] Coll.

1605 Must we then be driven hence: Oh see my Lord,
Sweet prettie sooles[,] they both smil'd at that word.
They smile as who should say indeede[,] indeede,
Your tongue cryes hence, but your heart's not agree'd.
Can you thus part from them? in truth I know,
1610 Your true love cannot let these infants goe.

Marq. Shee'll tryumph ouer me[,] doe what I can.

[Turnes from her.

Mari. Good Madame[,] hence.

Gri. Oh fend one gratious smile

Before we leave this place: turne not away,

Doe but looke backe, let vs but once more fee

1615 Those eyes, whose beames shall breath new soules in three. It is enough: now weele depart in ioy.

Nay be not you fo cruell: fhould you two

Be thus driven hence, trust me Ide pitty you.

Marq. Difrobe her prefently.

Both. It shall be done.

1620 Griffi. To worke fome good deede thus you would not runne.

Exeunt.

Marq. Oh Griffill, in large Carracters of golde, Thy vertuous, iacred fame shall be enroulde. Tell me thy judgement Furio of my wife?

Fu. I thinke my Lord[,] fhee's a true woman, for fhee 1625 loues her children, a rare wife, for fhee loues you, (I beleeue you'll hardly finde her match) and I thinke fhee's more then a woman, because fhee conqueres all wrongs by patience.

Mar. Yet once more will I trye her, prefently Ile haue thee goe to olde Ianicolaes,

1630 And take her children from her, breed some doubt,

(By speeches) in her, that her eyes shall neuer Beholde them more: beare them to Pauia, Commend vs to our brother, say from vs, That we desire him with all kinde respect,

1635 To nurse the infants, and withall conceale,

Their parentage from any mortall eare. I charge thee on thy life, reneale not this, I charge thee on thy life, be like thy name, (When thou comft to her) rough and furious.

1640 Fur. Well, I will: It's far from Saluce to Pauia, the children will cry, I have no teates you know, twere good you thought vpon it.

Marq. There's golde.

Fu. That's good.

1645 Marq. Prouide them nurses.

Fu. That's better, I will and I can.

[Exit Furio.

Marq. Away! Though I dare trust thy secreey, Yet will I follow thee in some disguise, ~ And try thy faith, and Grissils constancy: 1650 If thou abide vnblemisht, then I sweare, I have sound two wonders that are sildome rife,

[Exit.

Enter Ianicola and Laureo, with burdens of Ofiers.

Lau. Father[,] how fare you?

A trusty servant, and a patient wife.

Ian. Uery well my fonne,

This labour is a comfort to my age.

1655 The Marquesse hath to me been mercifull,

In fending me from Courtly delicates,

To taste the quiet of this country life.

Lau. Call him not mercifull, his tyranny Exceedes the most inhumaine.

Ian.

Peace my fonne.

1660 I thought by learning thou hadft been made wife, But I perceive it puffeth vp thy foule. Thou takft a pleafure to be counted iuft, And kicke against the faults of mighty men:

Oh tis in vaine, the earth may euen as well 1665 Challenge the potter to be partiall,

For forming it to fundry offices:

¹⁶³⁶ eare,] 1647 Away, though] 1651 A haue] Coll. 1654 age,] 1661 foule,]

Alas the errour of ambitious fooles!

How fraile are all their thoughts, how faint, how weake?

Those that doe striue to instle with the great,

1670 Are certaine to be bruz'd, or foone to breake.

Come, come mell with our Ofiers, heere let's reft,

This is olde homely home, & that's ftill beft.

Enter Babulo with a bundle of Osiers in one arme and a childe in another, Griffill after him with another childe.

Bab. Hufh, hufh, hufh, hufh, and I daunce mine own childe, and I dance mine owne childe, &c: ha[,] ha, whoop 1675 olde Mafter, so ho[,] ho, looke heere: and I dance mine own childe, &c. Heere's sixteene pence a weeke, and sixteene pence a weeke, eight groates, sope and candle. I met her in Osier groue, crying hufh, hufh, hufh, hufh: I thought it had been some begger woman, because of her pitcher, for you 1680 know they beare such houshold stuffe, to put drinke and porrage together, and I dance mine, &c.

Lau. Oh father, now forfweare all patience, Griffill comes home to you in poore array, Griffill is made a drudge, a cast-away.

1685 Ian. Griffill is welcome home to pouerty.

How now my childe[,] are these thy pretty babes?

Ba. And I dance myne owne childe: art thou there? art thou there?

Ian. Why art thou thus come home, who fent thee hyther?

1690 Gri. It is the pleasure of my princely Lord,

Who[,] taking some offence, to me vnknowne,

Hath banisht me from care to quietnes.

Ba. A fig for care! olde Master, but now olde graundsire, take this little Pope Innocent, wee'll giue ouer basket making 1695 and turne nurses, shee has vnckled Laureo: Its no matter, you shall goe make a fire. Grandsire, you shall dandle them, Grissill shall goe make Pap, and Ile licke the skillet, but first lie fetch a cradle, its a signe tis not a deare yeare, when

¹⁶⁶⁷ fooles,] 1675 heere,] 1676 &c, heere's] 1677 candle,] 1693 care,] 1696 fire,] 1698 cradle,]

they come by two at once: heer's a couple[,] quoth Iacke 1700 dawe, art thou there? fing Grandfire.

[Exit.

Ian. What faid the Marquesse when he banisht thee? Gri. He gaue me gentle language, kist my cheeke, For Gods sake, therfore speake not ill of him, Teares trickling from his eyes, and sorrowes hand 1705 Stopping his mouth, thus did he bid adue, Whilst many a deep fetcht sigh from his brest flew.

Therefore for Gods sake[,] speake not ill of him. Good Lord[!] how many a kisse he gaue my babes, And with wet eyes bad me be patient,

1710 And by my truth (if I have any truth)[,]
I came from Court more quiet and content,
By many a thousand part[,] then when I went:
Therefore for Gods loue[,] speake not ill of him.

Lau. Oh vile dejection of too base a soule!

1715 Hast thou beheld the Paradice of Court,
Fed of rich seuerall meates, bath'd in sweet streames,
Slept on the bed of pleasure, sate inthroned,
Whilst troopes of Saint-like haue adored thee:
And being now throwne downe by violence,

1720 Dost thou not enuy those that drive thee thence?

Gri. Far be it from my heart from enuying my Lord
In thought, much lesse eyther in deed or word.

Lau. Then haft thou no true foule, for I would curfe From the Sunnes arifing to his westerne fall,

1725 The Marquesse and his flattering minions.

Gri. By day and night, kinde heauen protect them all! What wrong haue they done me? what hate to you? Haue I not fed vpon the Princes cost?

Been cloath'd in rich attyres, liu'd on his charge?

1730 Looke heere[:] my ruffet gowne is yet vnworne,
And many a winter more may ferue my turne,
By the preferuing it fo many monthes:
My Pitcher is vnhurt, fee it is fill'd
With christall water of the crisped spring.

¹⁶⁹⁹ at once,] 1714 foule,] 1726 all,]

1735 If you remember[,] on my wedding day,
You fent me with this pitcher to the well,
And I came empty home, because I met
The gratious Marquesse and his company.
Now hath he sent you this cup full of teares.

1740 You'll fay the comfort's colde, well be it fo, Yet euery little comfort helpes in woe.

Ian. True modle of true vertue, welcome childe, Thou and these tender babes to me are welcome.

Wee'll worke to finde them foode, come kiffe them foone, 1745 And let's forget these wrongs as neuer done.

Enter Babulo with a cradle.

Ba. Come, where be these infidels? heere's the cradle of security, and my pillow of idlenes for them, and their Grand-fires cloake (not of hypocrific but honesty) to couer them.

Ian. Lay them both foftly downe. Griffill, fit downe, 1750 Laureo, fetch you my lute, rocke thou the cradle.

Couer the poore fooles arme, ile charme their eyes,

To take a fleepe[,] by fweet tunde lullabyes.

The Song.

Golden flumbers kiffe your eyes, Smiles awake you when you rife:

1755 Sleepe pretty wantons[,] doe not cry, And I will fing a lullabie, Rocke them[,] rocke them[,] lullabie.

> Care is heavy[,] therefore fleepe you, You are care and care must keep you: Sleepe pretty wantons[,] doe not cry,

1760 Sleepe pretty wantons[,] doe not cry
And I will fing a lullabie,
Rocke them[,] rocke them[,] lullabie.

Enter Furio and Marquesse aloose disguised with baskets.

Fur. Leaue finging.

Ba. We may choose. Grandsire, sold fa once more, we'll

¹⁷³⁹ teares,] 1748 Die Schlussklammer steht schon hinter hypocrifie. 1749 downe,] 1764 choofe,]

1765 alla mire him, and he we waile in woe, and who can hinder vs?

Fur. Sirra Scholler[,] read there, it's a commission for mee to take away these children.

Ba. Nay then y'are welcome, there's foure groates, and 1770 heere's foure more.

Gri. To take away my children[,] gentle Furio,

Why must my babes beare this vngentle doome?

Fur. Goe looke.

Lau. O misery, O most accurred time,

1775 When to be foes to guilt is helde a crime.

Sifter[,] this fiend must be are your infants hence.

1a. Good Griffil[,] beare al wrongs wt patience.

[Weepes[.]

Gri. Good father[,] let true patience cure all woe, You bid me be content, oh be you so.

1780 Lau. Father[,] why doe you weepe?

Ian. What can I doe?

Though her he punish, he might pitty you.

Lau. Let's fret and curse the Marquesse cruelly.

Ba. I[,] by my troth that's a good way, we may well do it, now we are out of his hearing.

Gri. Must I then be divored and loose this treasure?

I must and am content, since tis his pleasure.

I prie thee tell me whither they must goe?

Fu. No.

Gri. Art thou commaunded to conceale the place?

1790 Fu. J.

Gri. Then will not I inquire. Thou dost but iest[:]

I know thou must not rob me, tis to try

If I loue them: no, no, heere I read,

That which strikes blinde mine eyes, makes my heart bleede.

1795 Farewell, farewell, deare foules, adue, adue,

Your father sendes and I must part from you,

I must[,] oh God[!] I must: must is for Kings,

And loe obedience for loe vnderlings.

¹⁷⁷⁵ crime,] 1780 What can I doe,] 1785 dinorc'd?] Ebd. treasure,] 1786 pleasure,] 1791 inquire, thou] 1794 bleede,] 1797 I must,]

Lau. He shall not hale them thus, keep them perforce, 1800 This slaue lookes on them with a murdring eye.

Ba. No, he shal not have them, knocke out his braines, and saue the little hop a my thombes.

Fu. Doe if you dare.

Marq. How now my hearts, what's the matter?

1805 Fu. What car'st thou?

Lau. This is poore Griffil, wife vnto our Duke, And these her children: thus he sendes her home, And thus he sends a serpent to deuour,

Their pretious liues, he brings commission,

1810 To hale them hence, but whyther none can tell.

Grif. Forbeare, forbeare.

Marq. Take them from him perforce.

Are these his children?

Ba. So fhe faies.

Marq. Two fweet Duckes, and is this his wife?

1815 Ba. Yes, he has lyne with her.

Mar. A pretty foule, firra[,] thou wilt be hang'd for this. Fu. Hang thy felfe.

Mar. Beate him, but first take these two from his armes, I am a basket maker, and I sweare

1820 Ile dye before he beare away the babes.

Ba. Oh rare, cry prentifes and clubs, the corporation cannot be () firra[,] fet downe thy baskets and to't pell mell.

Fu. Would I were rid of my office?

1825 Gri. What will you doe? drive this rafhe fellowe hence?
Marq. The Marquesse is a tyrant and does wrong.

Gri. I would not for the world that hee should heare thee.

Mar. I would not for ten worlds but heare my Griffil.

Gri. A tyrant, no[:] he's mercy euen her felfe,

1830 Iustice in triumph rides in his two eyes,

Take heede how thou prophanest high deityes.

Goe Furio, get thee gone: good father[,] helpe me

¹⁸⁰³ Fa.] 1805 thou.] 1807 children,] 1811 perforce,] 1825 doe,] 1831 deityes:]

To guard my deare Lords feruant from this place,

I know hee'll doe my pretty babes no harme,

1835 For fee[,] Furio lookes gently: oh get thee gone,
Pitty sits on thy cheekes, but God can tell,

My heart faies my tongue lyes, farewell, | farewell.

Marq. Stay firra, take thy purfe.

Fur. I let none fall.

Ba. Halfe part.

1840 Ia. A purse of golde Furio is falne from thee.

Fu. Its none of mine, firra basket-maker, if my armes were not full, thou should have thy handes full: farewel Grissill, if thou neuer see thy children more, curse mee, if thou dost see them againe, thanke God, adue.

[Exit.

1845 Ba. Farewell and be hang'd.

Gri. I will thanke God for all, why should I grieue, To loose my children? no[,] no, I ought rather Reioyce, because they are borne to their Father.

la. Daughter, heere's nothing in this purse but golde.

1850 Ba. So much the better, Master[:] we'll quickely turne it into filuer.

Ia. This purse that fellow did let fall, run[, | run, Carry it him againe, run Babulo.

Away with it, tis laide to doe vs wrong.

1855 Lau. Try all their golden baites, ftay[,] neuer run, They can doe no more wrong then they have done.

Ia. What ayles my Griffill? comfort [thee] my childe.

Ba. Ile fetch Rofa folis.

Marq. Poore foule[,| her griefe burnes inward, yet her tung 1860 ls loath to give it freedome: I doe wrong,

Oh Griffill! I doe wrong thee and lament, That for my fake thou feel'ft this languifhment.

I came to try a feruant and a wife,

Both haue I prooued true; that purfe of golde I brought,

1865 And let it fall of purpose to relieve her:

Well may I give her golde that so much grieve her.

¹⁸⁵³ Babulo,] 1857 [thee] Coll. 1861 and,] 1864 true,] 1865 her,] 1866 grieue her,]

As I came in by ftealth, so Ile away, Ioy has a tongue, but knowes not what to say.

[Exit.

Gri. So father[,] I am well, I am well indeed, 1870 I fhould doe wondrous ill, fhould I repine,

At my babes losse[,] for they are none of mine.

Ia. I am glad thou tak'ft this wound fo patiently.

Ba. Whoope[!] whether is my brother basket-maker gone: ha[,] let me see, I smell a rat, sneakt hence and neuer take 1875 leaue? eyther hee's a crastie knaue, or else hee dogs Furio to byte him, for when a quarrell enters into a trade[,] it serves seauen yeares before it be free.

Ia. Let him be whome he will, he feem'd our friend.

Griffill[,] lay vp this golde[:] tis Furioes fure,

1880 Or it may be thy Lord did giue it him,
To let it fall for thee, but keep it fafe:
If he disdaine to loue thee as a wife,
His golde shall not buy foode to nourish thee.
Grissill, come in, time swiftly runs away,

1885 The greatest forrow hath an ending day.

[Exeunt.

Enter Gwenthyan and Rice, she meanely, he like a Cooke.

Gwen. Rees, lay her table, and fet out her fittailes, and preades, and wines, and ale, and peare, and falt for her gueffe.

Ri. Yes forfooth[,] my Lady[:] but what fhal I do with 1890 all yonder beggers?

Gwe. Send out the peggers into her Lady, goe.

Ri. How? the beggers in, wee shall have a louzie feast

[Exit Rees.

Gwen. You rascals, prate no more, but setch them in: 1895 shall pridle Sir Owen a good teale well enough, is warrant her. Sir Owen is gone to bid her cozen Marquesse and a meiny to dyne at her house, but Gwenthyan shall kine her dinner I warrant her, for peggers shall have all her meate.

Enter Rees with a company of beggers: a Table is fet with meate.

Ri. Come my hearts, troope, troope, euery man follow his 1900 leader, heere's my Lady.

All. God blesse your Ladiship, God blesse your Ladiship.

Gwen. I thang you[,] me good peggers. Rees[,] pring stooles, fid awl downe: Rees[,] pring more meate.

Rice. Heere Madame, Ile set it on, tak't off who will.

1905 Beg. Let vs alone for that, my Lady[:] fhall we feramble or eate mannerly?

Gwen. Peggers, I hobe have no manners, but first heare me pray you now, and then fall to out a crie.

Beg. Peace, heare my Lady. Jacke-mumble-crust[,] steale 1910 no penny loaues.

Gwen. Peggers, awl you know Sir Owen?

All. Passing well, passing well, God blesse his worship.

1 Beg. Madame, we know him as well as a begger knowes his difh.

1915 Gwe. Awl these fittels is made for Cozen Marquesse: Sir Owen is gone to sedge him, but Sir Owen has anger her Ladie.

1 Beg. More shame for him, hee's not a Knight, but a knitter of caps for it.

1920 Gwe. Sir Owen has anger her Lady, and therfore her Lady is anger Sir Owen.

1 Beg. Make him a cuckolde Madame, and vpon that I drinke to you: helter [kelter].] here roagues, top and top gallant, pell mell, huftie tuftie, hem, God saue the Duke, and a fig 1925 for the hangman.

Gwen. Rees[,] fedge wine and peares enough, and fall to pegger, and eate awl her sheere, and tomineere, see you now, pray doe.

A drunken feast, they quarrel and grow drunke, and pocket vp the meate, the dealing of Cannes like a set at Mawe.

[Exit Rees.

Gwe. Nay[,] I pray peggers be quiet, tag your meates, you 1930 haue trinkes enough I fee, and get you home nowe good peggers.

¹⁹⁰² peggers,] 1903 downe,] 1909 Lady,]

1 Beg. Come you roagues, lets goe[:] tag and rag, cut and long taile, I am victualed for a month. God bo'y Madame, pray God Sir Owen and you may fall out enery day: Is there any 1935 harme in this now? hey tri-lill, give the dog a loafe, fill the tother pot you whoore & God faue the Duke.

[Exeunt.

Gwe. I thang you[,] good peggers, ha[,] ha; this is fine spord, by God is haue peggers eate her fittales all day long.

Enter Sir Owen and Rees.

Ow. Where is the fheere Rees? Cods plude[,] where?

1940 Ri. I befeech you fir[,] be patient, I tell you the beggers have it.

Owen. Wad a pogs is doe with peggers? wad is peggers do at Knights house? Is peggers Sir Owens guesse Rees?

Ri. No Sir Owen[:] they were my Ladies guesse.

1945 Ow. Ha? you hungry rascalles, where's her Ladie Gwenthyan? Cods plude[,] peggers eate her sheere and cozen Marquesse come.

Ri. I know not where my Lady is, but there's a begger woman, afke her, for my Lady dealt her almes amongft them 1950 her felfe.

Ow. A pogs on you pegger whore, where's ther pread and fheere? Cod vdge me[,] Ile pegger you for fittels.

Gwe. Hawld, hawld, hawld, what is mad now? here is her Lady: is her Lady pegger you rafeals?

1955 Ri. No fweet Madame, you are my Lady: a man is a man though he haue but a hofe on his head, and you are my Lady though you want a hood.

Ow. How now? how now? ha[,] ha, her Ladie in tawny coate, and tags and rags so? where is her meate Gwenthian? 1960 where is her sheere? her cozen Marquesse is heere and great

teale of Shentlefolkes and Laties and Lawrdes[,] pie and pie. Gwe. What care her for Laties or cozen too? fittels is

awl gone.
Ow. Owe, gone? is her Ladie mad?

reverge of Shrew

1965 Gwen. No, our Lord is mad, you teare her ruffes and repatoes, and pridle her, is her pridled now? is her repatoed now? is her teare in peeces now? Ile tedge her pridle her Lady againe, her cozen Marquesse shall eate no pread and meate heere, and her Ladie Gwenthians will goe in tags and 1970 rags, and like pegger to vexe and chase sir Owen, see you now?

Owen. A pogs fee her, Cods plude[,] what is doe now Rees?

Ri. Speake her faire Master[,] for shee lookes wildely.

1975 Owen. Is looke wildely indeede. Gwenthian[,] pray goe in, and put prauerie vpon her packe and pelly, Cod vdge me[,] is pie new repatoes and ruffes for her Lady: pray doe fo, pray good Ladyes.

Ri. Doe good Madame.

1980 Gw. Cartho crogge, Cartho crogge, Gwenthian fcornes her flatteries, her Lady goe no petter, Sir Owen hang her felfe.

Ow. O mon Iago, her Pritish plude is not indure it by Cod: a pogs on her, put on her fine coates is pest, put on, goe to, put on.

1985 Ri. Put off Sir Owen[,] and shee'll put on.

Gwe. A pogs on her, is put on none, but goe like pegger. Ow. Rees[,] goe mag more fire, and let her haue more fheere.

Gwen. Rees mag fire, and Ile scalde her like pigge, see 1990 you now?

Ri. I shall be peppered how ere the market goes.

Ow. Mag great teal of fires, or Sir Owen shall knog your eares.

Gwen. Make litle teale of fire, or Gwenthian shall cut off 1995 your eares: and pob you, & pob you Rees, see you now?

Ri. Holde good Madame, I see you and seele you too, y'are able to set stones together by th'eares: I beseech you be quiet both, Ile make a fire Sir Owen to please you.

Ow. Doe Rees[:] Ile pridle her Ladies well enough.

2000 Gwen. Will you, you rafcals?

Ri. Nay[,] but heare you sweet Madame, Ile make a fire

to please Sir $\operatorname{Owen}\,,$ and when it burnes, Ile quench it to please you.

[Exit.

Enter Farneze apace.

Far. Ha[, ha[, ha, why[, how now Sir Owen? your Cozen 2005 the Marquesse and all your guestes are at hand, and I see no meate towards.

Ow. Is no meate toward, but her Laty is ferre vntoward.

Far. What bagadge is this stands laughing thus?

Ow. A pogs on her, tis our Laty bagadge[:] tis Gwen 2010 thian.

Fa. How[,] my Lady Gwenthian? ha[,] ha[,] ha.

Enter Marquesse, Iulia, Onophrio, Vrcenze, Mario.

Marq. You see Sir Owen[,] we are soone inuited, Where is your wife the Lady Gwenthian?

Owen. Is come pie and pie. Cod vdge me[,] Gwenthian[,] 2015 pray put on your prauerie and fine knags, and shame not Sir Owen. Yes truely[,] Gwenthian is come out pie and pie. Man gras worthe whee cozen Marguesse, Man gras worthe whee cozen Iulia, is welcome awl.

Fa. Ha[,] ha[,] welcome, come[,] come Madame[,] appeare 2020 in your likenes, or rather in the likenes of another. My Lord[,] y'are best send backe to your owne Cookes, if you meane to set your teeth a worke to day.

Marq. Why Farneze[?] what's the matter?

Fa. Nay there's no matter in it, the fire's quencht, the 2025 victuals given to beggers. Sir Owens Kitchin lookes like the first Chaos, or like a Brokers stall, full of odde endes: or like the end of some terrible battle, for vpon every dresser lyes legges and feathers, and heads of poore Capons and wilde soule that have bin drawne and quartred, and now 2030 mourne that their carkasses are carried away: his are not rewmaticke, for there's no spittings; heere lye sish in a pittifull pickle, there standes the cossins of pyes, wherein the dead

²⁰⁰⁴ Farnezie] in der Bühnenanweisung. 2004 Owen,] 2012 Iulio,] Onophria,] in der Bühnenanweisung. 2014 owen.] Ebd. pie and pie,] 2016 Owen, yes] Ebd. pie and pie,] 2020 another, my] 2025 beggers.]

bodies of birdes should have been buried, but their ghostes have forfaken their graves & walkt abroad: the best sport is 2035 to fee the fcullians, some laughing, some crying, & whilft they wipe their eies[,] they blacke their faces, the Cookes curse her Lady, and some pray for our Lord.

Marq. Sir Owen Meredith[,] is all this true?

True, et is true I warrant her, pogs on her[,] too 2040 true.

Ono. You tolde his Grace you had tam'd your wife.

Owen. By Cod[,] is tell her a lye then, her wife has pridled & tam'd her indeed: cozen Marquesses, pecause Grissill is made foole and turne away, Gwenthian mag foole of fir

2045 Owen: is good? ha, is good?

Gwen. Tis lye cozen Marguesse, is terrible lye: Tawsone en Ennoh swewle, tis lye, tis lye, sir Owen teare her repatoes and ruffes, and pridle her Latie, & bid her hang her felfe, but is pridled I warrant her, is not Sir Owen?

Owe. Adologg whee bethogh en Thlonigh, en Moyen due, 2050 Gwenthian.

Gwe. Ne vetho en Thlonigh, Gna watha gethla Tee.

What faves fhe fir Owen?

Ow. I pray & pray her for Cods loue be quiet, fplude[!] 2055 her fay her will not be quiet, do what Sir Owen can: mon due Gwenthian, Me knocke the pen, en vmbleth, pobe des, and pobe nofe.

Gwenogh olcha vessagh whee, en herawgh, ee.

Stand betweene them Farneze.

2060 You shall bob no nose heere.

En herawgh Ee? Me grauat the Legatee, athlan oth pendee, adroh ornymee on dictar, enhecar Ee.

Doth fhe threaten you Sir Owen? binde her to the Ono.

peace.

Her

Owe. By Cod[,] is threaten her indeed, her faies fhee'll feradge out Sir Owens eyes, and her frowne vpon her, a pogs on her nailes.

Marq. Oh my deare Grinin, no.. _____
Art thou to this curft spirit heere, I say Marq. Oh my deare Griffill, how much different

2045 owen: 2055 owen 2063 owen? 2065 owe. 2066 owens

2070 My Griffils vertues [hine[.] Sir Meredith

And Cozen Gwenthian[,] come Ile haue you friends,

This dinner shall be fau'd and all shall fay,

Tis done, because tis Gwenthians fasting day.

Gwe. Gwenthian scawrnes to be friendes, her Ladie will 2075 be Master Sir Owen.

Ow. By Cod[,] ile see her Latie hang'd first: cozen Marquesse & cozens awl, pray tag time & stay heere, Rees shall dresse more fittels, and shall dine her in spite of her Ladie: Cod splude[,] Rees[,] Rees.

[Exit.

2080 Gwe. Will you? Is try that pie and pie: Stethe whee lawer, Cozen Marguesse[,] Stethe whee lawer Shentlemen, Gwenthian is not pridled so soone.

[Exit.

Marq. Ile see the peace kept sure; doe what he can, I doubt his wife will prooue the better man.

[Exit.

2085 Iul. Signior Mario[,] you fay nothing, how like you this enterlude?

Mari. So well Madame, that I rather wish to play the begger, then a Kinges part in it[,] in Sir Owens apparrell.

Iul. Why this it is to be married, thus you fee those that 2090 goe to wooe, goe to woe, oh for a Drum to summon all my louers, my suiters, my servants together.

Fa. I appeare fweet mistresse without summons.

Ono. So does Onophrio.

Vrc. So does Vrcenze.

2095 Iul. Signior Emulo I see will not bee seene without calling.

Far. No faith[,] Madame, he's blowne vp, no calling can ferue him, hee has tane another manner of calling vpon him, and I hope repents the folly of his youth.

2100 Iu. If he follow that vocation well[,] he'll prooue wealthy in wit.

Vrc. He had need[,] for his head is very poore.

Far. Well mistris[,] wee appeare without drumming, what's

your parley[?] (and yet not fo) your eyes are the drums that 2105 fummons vs.

Vrc. And your beauty the colours we fight vnder.

Ono. And the touch of your foft hand armes vs at al pointes with deuotion to ferue you, defire to obey you, and vowes to loue you.

2110 Iu. Nay then in faith make me all fouldier, mine eies a drum, my beautie your colours, and my hand your armour: what becomes of the reft?

Far. It becomes vs to rest, before we come to the rest; yet for a neede we could turne you into an armourie: as for 2115 example, your lips (let me see) [,] no point of war for your lips? can I put them to no vse but kissing? oh yes, if you change them to shoote out vnkinde language to vs that stand at your mercie, they are two culuerins to destroy vs.

2120 Iul. That ile trie: my tongue shall giue fire to my words presently.

All. Oh be more mercifull faire Iulia.

Iul. Not I, would you have mee pittie you and punnish my selfe? would you wish me to love when love is so full of hate? how vnlouely is love? how bitter? how ful of blemishes! My Lord and brother insults our Grissill, that makes me glad: Gwenthyan curbs Sir Owen, that makes you glad: Sir Owen is maistred by his Mistris, that makes you mad: poore Grissil is martred by her Lord, that makes you merrie; for I alwaies wish that a woma may never meete better bargaines, when sheele thrust her sweet libertie into the hands of a man: fye vpon you, you're nothing but woormewood, and oake, and glasse: you have bitter tongues, hard hearts, and brittle faith.

2135 - Ono. Condemne vs not till you trye our loues.

Iul. Sweet feruant[.] fpeake not in this language of loue, Gwenthyans pecuifhnes and Griffils patience, make me heere to defie that Ape Cupid: if you loue ftand vpon his lawes. I charge you leaue it, I charge you neither to figh for loue,

²¹¹³ to the reft,] 2124 loue?] 2126 blemifhes, my] 2127 glad,] zweimal. 2128 mad,] 2129 merrie,] 2138 Cupid,] Ebd. lawes,]

2140 nor speake of loue, nor frowne for hate: if you sigh ile mocke you, if you speake ile stop mine eares, if you frowne ile bend mv fist.

Far. Then youle turne warriour in deede.

Iul. Had I not neede encountring with fuch enemies? but 2145 fay will you obay and followe mee or disobay, and Ile flie vou?

Ono. I obay fince it is your pleafure.

Vrc. I obay though I tafte no pleasure in it.

Farn. I obay to, but so God helpe me, mistris[,] I shall 2150 flew you a faire paire of heeles and crie a new Mistris, a new, if any pittifull creature will have me.

Iul. Better loft then found if you be so wauering.

Enter Marquesse, Lepido, Sir Owen, Gwenthyan braue, and Furio.

Marq. Furio[,] hie thee to olde Ianicolaes, Charge him, his daughter Griffil, and his Sonne 2155 To come to Court, to doe such office

Of duetie to our marriage, as shall like Our state to lay voon them.

Oh my Lord, Vex not poore Griffill more, alas her heart!

Marq. Tut[,] tut, ile haue my will and tame her pride.

2160 Ile make her be a feruant to my bride.

Iulia[,] Ile bridle her.

You doe her wrong.

Marg. Sifter, correct that errour. Come, Sir Owen,

Is not this better musicke then your brawles?

Ow. Yes as Cod vdg me[,] is: how cozen Iulia, is out a 2165 crie friends now, Gwenthyan is laugh & be ferie patience now[,] Sir Owen kiffe her Ladie, a great teale now: fee els?

Far. I[,] but Sir Owen, the kiffing her Lady is no mirth

to vs. if wee kiffe the poste.

Owe. Owe[,] her cozen Marquesse has terrible mightie 2170 newes for tell her, or els is made readie a great banquit at home for awl: pray come home, is awll ready for her, her

²¹⁴⁶ you.] 2155 office,] 2158 heart,] 2160 bride,] 2162 errour, come] Ebd. owen,] 2164 ow.] 2167 owen,] 2169 owe.] 2171 awl,]

Ladie say not boepeepe now: but first heare her cozen Marquesse newes.

Marq. Iulia and Gentlemen[,] these are the newes,

2175 Brought on the wings of haft and happines,
By truftie Lepido[.] Our endeared brother,
Is hard at hand who in his companie,
Brings my faire fecond choice[,] a worthie bride,

\\\ Attended by the States of Pauia,

Shees daughter to the Duke of Brandenburgh.

Now fhall no fubiects enuious foule repine,

And call her base whome now I will make mine,

None shall vpbraid me now, (as they have done)

That I will slay a daughter and a Sonne.

2185 Griffils two babes are dead, and kild by scorne, But that faire issue that shall now be borne Shall make a satisfaction of all wrongs. Come gentlemen[,] we will goe meete this traine, Let euerie one put on a smiling browe,

2190 Sir Owen[,] I will haue your company,
And your's faire cozen: well remembred to,
Bring your three wands Sir Owen to the Court.
Though Gwenthyan looke with a smoother eye,
Ile teach you how to win the soueraigntie.

Ow. Is glad of that, ha, ha, tag heed of wands Lady.
Gwen. Tag heede of nailes knight.

We play the path if in confuming time

Marq. We play the vnthrifts in confuming time. Though your curft wife make some afraid to woe[,]

Yet Ile woe once more and be married to.

2200 Ow. God vdge me[,] Sir Owen would hang before her marrie once more; if I were another Patcheler: marie[?] owe[!] [Exeunt omnes.

Enter Laureo reading and Babulo with him.

Bab. Come[,] I have left my worke to fee what matters you mumble to your felfe; faith Laureo[,] I would you could leave this lattin, and fal to make baskets, you think tis

²¹⁷⁶ our] 2180 Brandenburgh,] 2184 Sonne,] 2185 Griffils,] 2192 Court,] 2195 Lady,] 2196 knight,] 2197 time,] 2201 more,] 2202 mattes] 2203 felfe,]

2205 enough if at dinner you tell vs a tale of Pignies, and then mounch vp our victuals, but that fits not vs: or the historie of the well Helicon, & then drinke vp our beare[:] we cannot liue vpon it.

Lau. A Scholler doth disdaine to spend his spirits,

2210 Upon fuch base imploiments as hand labours.

Ba. Then you should distaine to eate vs out of house & home: you stand all day peeping into an ambrie there, and talke of monsters and miracles, and countries to no purpose: before I fell to my trade I was a traueller, and found more 2215 in one yeare then you can by your poets and paltries in

feauen yeares.

Lau. What wonders hast thou seene, which are not heere?

Ba. Oh God, I pittie thy capacitye good scholler: as a little wind makes a sweet ball smell, so a crumme of learning 2220 makes your trade proude: what wonders? wonders not of

nine daies, but 1599. I have feene vnder Iohn Prefter and Tamer Cams people, with heds like Dogs.

Lau. Alas[,] of fuch there are too manie heere,

All Italie is full of them that snarle,

2225 And bay and barke at other mens abuse[,]
Yet live themselves like beastes in all abuse.

Bab. Its true[,] I know manie of that complexion, but I haue feene many without heads, hauing their eyes[,] nofe and mouths in their breafts.

2230 Lau. Whie thats no wonder, eueric streete with vs, Swarmes full of such.

Ba. I could neuer fee them.

Lau. Dost thou not see our wine-bellie drunkards reele? Our fat sed gluttons wallow in the streetes,

2235 Hauing no eyes but to behold their guts,

No heads but braineles scalpes, no sence to smell,

But where full feastes abound in all excesse[?]

These Epimœi be our Epicures.

Ba. I have feene monsters of that colour to: but what say 2240 you to them that have but one leg, and yet will out run a horse?

Lau. Such are our banckrouts and our fugitiues, Scarfe having one good leg, or one good limbe, Out run their creditors, and those they wrong.

Ba. Mas[,] tis true[.] There was a cripple in our village, ran beyond Venice, and his Creditors with their best legs could neuer since take him; but let me descend & grow lower and lower: what say you to the litle litle Pigmies, no higher then a boyes gig, and yet they tug & sight with the long 2250 neckt Cranes?

Lau. Oh poore and wretched people are the Pigmies, Oh rich oppressors the denouring Cranes! Within my fathers house Ile shew thee Pigmies, Thou seess my sister Grissill, shee's a Pigmie.

2255 Ba. Shee's a pretty little woman indeed, but too big for a Pigmie.

Lau. I am a Pigmie.

Ba. Fye[,] fye, worse and worse.

Lau. My olde father's one.

2260 Ba. No[,] no[,] no, Giants all.

Lau. The Marquesse is the rich denouring Crane, That makes vs lesse then Pigmies, worse then wormes.

Enter Ianicola with an Angling rod, Griffill with a reele, and Furio.

Ba. Yonder they come and a Crane with them.

Fur. Ianicola, leaue your fifh-catching, and you your reel-2265 ing: you and you firra[,] you must trudge to Court prefently.

Ian. Must we againe be harried from content To live in a more grieuous banishment?

Lau. Me thinkes my Lord the Marquesse should bee

2270 With mariage of another, and forbeare,

With trumpets to proclaime this iniurie,

And to vexe Griffill with fuch lawlesse wrong.

Gri. Tis no vexation, for what pleafeth him, Is the contentment of his hand-maides heart.

2275 Fur. Will you goe?

²²⁴⁵ there] 2247 him,] Ebd. lower,] 2250 Cranes,] 2252 Cranes,] 2265 reeling,] 2267 content?] 2268 banifhment.]

Ian. Yes[,] we will goe,

To flye from happines to finde out woe.

Ba. Good Furio[,] vanish, we have no appetite, tell your Master. Clownes are not for the Court, wee'll keepe Court our 2280 selves, for what doe Courtiers but wee doe the like: you eate good cheere, and wee eate good bread and cheese: you drinke wine, and we strong beare: at night you are as hungry slaves as you were at noone, why so are wee: you goe to bed, you can but sleepe, why and so doe wee: in the morning you rise 2285 about eleven of the clocke, why there we are your betters, for wee are going before you: you weare silkes, and wee sheepe-skinnes, innocence caries it away in the world to come, and therefore vanish good Furio, torment vs not good my

2290 Fur. Asie, Ile haue you snaffled.

fweet Furio.

Ba. It may be so, but then Furio[,] Ile kicke.

Fu. Will you goe, or fhall I force you?

Gri. You neede not, for Ile run to serue my Lord,

Or if I wanted legs, vpon my knees

2295 Ile creepe to Court fo I may see him pleas'd. Then courage Father.

Ian. Well said patience,

· Thy vertues arme mine age with confidence. Come fon, bond-men must ferue, shall we away?

Lau. I, I, but this shall prooue a fatall day.

2300 Gri. Brother, for my fake doe not wrong your felfe.

Lau. Shall I in filence bury all our wrongs?

Gri. Yes[,] when your words cannot get remedy.

Learne of me Laureo[,] I that fhare most woe,

Am the least moou'd; father[,] leane on mine arme,

2305 Brother[,] leade you the way, whilst wretched I Upholde olde age, and cast downe miserie.

Fu. Away.

Ba. Old M.[,] you have fifth faire & catcht a frog.

[Exeunt.

²²⁷⁹ Mafter,] 2290 snaffled,] 2295 pleaf'd,] 2297 confidence,] 2302 remedy,] 2304 moou'd,]

Enter Marquesse, Pauia[,] Lepido, Onophrio[,] Vrcenze, Farneze, and Mario.

Marq. Lords[,] as you loue our State, affect our loues, 2310 Like of your owne content, respect your liues, Urge vs no further, Gwalter is resolu'd, To marry the halfe heyre of Brandenburgh.

My brother Pauia[,] with no small expense, Hath brought the Princesse out of Germany,

2315 Together with Prince Gwalter[,] her young brother. Now they are come, learne of the rifing Sunne, Scatter the clowdy miftes of discontent, As he disperceth vapours with his beames.

Pau. Brother, there is no eye but brightly shines, 2320 Gladnes doth lodge in [all] your Nobles lookes,
Nor haue they any cause to cloude their browes.

Enter Sir Owen, Gwenthian, and Rees with wandes.

Far. Oh heere comes Sir Owen, and my Lady patience, roome there.

Owen. Tardaugh Cozen Marquesse & Lawrdes awl.

2325 Mar. Welcome good cozen Gwenthian, wil you please Goe in, and lend your presence to my bride?

Gwe. Cozen, tis her intentions fo to do, but I fweare and I were Griffill, I would pull her eyes out, & fhe were as many Shermaines daughter as there be cowes in Cambria, 2330 and that is aboue twenty fcore and a lidle more, you know Sir Owen?

Ow. Yes truely[,] aboue a dozen more is warrant her. Marq. Griffill is patient Madame, be you pleaf'd.

Gwen. Well, and she bee so baselies minded tis well, but 2335 I know whad I know, Sir Owen heere thinkes to make Gwen-thians so patience, sir Owen[,] tis awl in vaines; well I goe to her Brides.

[Exit.

Ow. You prade and you taug Gwenthians, but I made you

²³⁰⁹ In der Bühnenanweisung: Vrcenzi,] Ebd. Farnezi,] 2312 Brandenburgh,] 2315 brother,] 2320 all] wegen des Versmasses von Coll. eingeschoben. 2324 owen.] 2336 owen] Ebd. vaines,]

put on parrels for awl your taug and prade: Rees, where's 2340 Rees? pring the wandes heere Rees.

Ri. They are heere fir, in the twinckling of an eye.

Owe. Cozen, when her weddings are done and at leafures, I will learne your medicines to tame fhrewes.

Marq. You shall anon good Cozen Meredith.

2345 Ow. Stand by Rees, walke in the halles among the Seruingmans, keepe her wandes till I call, heare you now?

Enter Furio.

Ri. Yes fir.

[Exit.

Marq. Furio, are Griffill and the other come?

Fur. Yes, they are come.

2350 Marq. Are they imployed according to our charge? Fu. They are.

Marq. How does her brother take it? Fu. Ill.

Marq. How her Father?

2355 Fu. Well.

Marq. How her felfe?

Fu. Better.

Marq. Furio, goe call out Griffill from the Bride.

Fu. I will.

[Exit Furio.

2360 Farn. It's pitty that fellow was not made a Soldier, hee fhould have but a word and a blow at his hands.

Enter Ianicola and Babulo carrying coales, Laureo with wood, Griffill with wood.

Ba. Master[,] goe you but vnder the Cole-staffe, Babulo can beare all, staffe[,] basket and all.

Ian. It is the Marquesse pleasure I must drudge,

2365 Loade me I pray thee, I am borne to beare.

Lau But Ile no longer beare a logger head, Thus Ile cast downe his fewell in dispight.

So, though my heart be fad, my fhoulder's light.

Gri. Alas[,] what doe you brother, see you not

²³⁴² owe.] 2367 difpight,]

2370 Our dread Lord yonder? come performe his will, Oh in a subject this is too[,] too ill.

Marq. What mean'st thou fellow to cast downe thy

loade?

Lau. I have cast downe my burthen[,] not my loade, The loade of your grosse wrongs lyes heere like leade.

2375 Marg. What fellow is this?

Grif. Your handmaid Griffils brother.

Marq. Take him away into the Porters lodge.

Lau. Lodge me in dungeons, I will still exclaime,

On Gwalters curfed acts and hated name.

[Exit with Mari.

Marq. Griffill, Take you his load and beare it in.

2380 Ba. Oh tiger minded[,] monstrous Marquesse, make thy Ladie a collier?

Marq. Whats that that villaine prates fo?

Bab. God blesse the noble Marquesse!

Marq. Sirha[,] take you his coales, Griffill[,] depart,

2385 Returne[,] but beare that first.

Grif.

With all my heart.

[Exeunt Grif. and Ba. grinning at him.

Marq. Stay you Ianicola, I have heard you fing.

Ian. I could have fung when I was free from care.

Marq. What grief can in your aged before lie?

Ian. Griefe that I am vngratious in your eye.

2390 Fa. Then would he not defire your company.

Enter Griffill.

Marq. Ianicola[,] here is a bridall fong, Play you the Larke to greete my bleffed funne. Griffill[,] are you return'd? play you the morning, To leade forth Gratiana[,] my bright bride[.]

2395 Goe in and waite on her[.] Ianicola, Sing Hymeneus himmes, Musicke I say.

[Exit Griffill.

Ow. Tawfone[,] Tawfone Cozens aul, and here harmonies and fol faes.

²³⁷⁵ brother,] 2376 lodge,] 2382 villiane] 2383 Marquesse,] 2385 first,] 2386 sing,] 2389 eye,] 2390 Ba. statt Fa.] Berichtigung durch Coll. 2392 sunne,] 2395 Ianicola.]

The Song.

Song. Beautie arise, shew foorth thy glorious shining,

2400 Thine eyes feed Loue, for them he standeth pyning, Honour and youth attend to doe their duetie,

To thee (their onely foueraigne Beautie).

Beautie arize, whilst we thy servants sing,

Io to Hymen [,] wedlocke iocund King.

2405 Io to Hymen Io[,] Io[,] fing.

Of wedlock, loue, and youth is Hymen King. Beauty arife, beauty arife, thy glorious lightes display, Whilst we fing Io, glad to see this day.

Io[,] Io to Hymen Io[,] Io fing,

2410 Of wedlocke, loue, and youth is Hymen King.

Marq. Art thou as glad in foule as in thy fong?

Ian. Who can be glad when he indureth wrong?

Ow. As Cod vdge me[,] Ian Niclas is honest man, hee does not flatter and sembles, but tell his intentions: owe more me-2415 lodies, owe heere come her new pride.

Musicke sounds, enter Grissill alone, after her the Marquesse Sonne and daughter, Iulia, Gwenthian and other Ladies, and Mario and Furio.

Marq. Salute my beautious loue.

All. All ioy betide

To Gratiana[,] our deare Marquesse Bride.

Marq. Bring me a crowne of gold to crowne my loue[,]

A wreath of willow for dispised Grissill. 2420 Gri. Grissill is not despised in your eye,

Sithence you name her name fo gently.

Ow. Gwenthians[.] there's wines, there's patient wines[.]

Gwe. Fuh[,] fuh[,] is fooles, Tawfone[,] is arrant pobie fooles.

Marq. Griffill[,] place you this crowne vpon her head,

2425 Put these imbrodered flippers on her feete.

Tis well, deliuer me your wedding ring,

Circle her finger with it, now stand by.

Art thou content with all?

Grif. Content with all.

2402 Die Schlussklammer hinter soueraigne. 2404 Ioue] Coll. 2406 of] 2416 All ioy betide] in der folgenden Zeile. Coll. 2417 to] 2427 by,]



Marq. My Bride is Crown'd, now tell me all of you,

2430 Which of you euer faw my loue before?

What is her name, her birth place, or estate?

Lep. Till now I neuer behelde her beautie.

Ono Nor I.

Vrc. Trust me[,] nor I.

Far. By my troth[,] nor I. 2435

Mari. We heare that fhe was borne in Germany,

And halfe heyre to the Duke of Brandenburgh.

Marg. You all heare this, and all thinke this?

All. We doe.

Marq. Then Furio[,] stand thou foorth. Lords[,] in his brest

2440 A loyall feruants true foule doth rest, Furio shall be apparrelled in a robe.

Fur. I fhall not become it.

Marg. Some that are great put robes on Parasites.

Mario, Lepido[,] come you two hither,

2445 Are not you richly clad? have I done fo?

Both. What meanes your grace by this?

Gracelesse, haue done Marg.

Truth fildome dwels in a ftill talking tongue.

Furio[,] bring Laureo from the Porters lodge,

Take in Ianicola, and cloath them both

2450 In rich abiliments: they shall awhile

Be flattered with false fortunes wanton smiles.

Ia. Fortune can do no more then she hath done,

They that are markt to woe, to woe must run.

[Exit Furio & Ianicola.

Marq How doe you like my Bride?

I thinke her bleft Gri.

2455 To have the love of fuch a noble Lord.

Marg. You flatter me.

Indeed I speake the truth, Griffi.

Onely I proftrately befeech your grace,

That you consider of her tender yeares,

Which as a flower in spring, may soone be nipt,

2460 With the least frost of colde adversity.

²⁴³¹ birth, place] Coll. 2439 Fu.] Ebd. foorth,] 2441 apparrelied] 2443 Parasites, 2447 truth, Ebd. tongue, 2450 abiliments, 2454 blest.

Marq. Why are not you then nipt? you stil seeme fresh As if aduersities colde Izie hand,

Had neuer laide his fingers on your heart.

Gri. It neuer toucht my heart, advertity

Dwels still with them that dwels with misery,
But milde content hath eas'd me of that yoake,
Patience hath borne the bruize and I the stroke.

Enter Furio, Ianicola, and Laureo, striuing about attyre.

Lau. Giue him his filkes[,] they shal not touch my back. Marq. What strife is there, what aileth Laureo?

2470 Lau. I will not weare proud trappings like a beaft, Yet hourelie feele the fcornfull riders fpurre. Marq. Cloth olde Ianicola in rich attire.

Ian. Doe, load me, for to beare is my defire. Marq. Doe ye repine? nay then ile vex you more.

2475 Griffill, I will receive this fecond wife
From none but from thy hands: come give her mee.
Grif. I heere prefent you with an endlesse blisse,

Rich honour, beautious vertue, vertuous youth, Long liue my Lord with her contentedly.

Owe. Marg patience there Gwenthyan[,] fee you thade?

Marq. Griffill[,] doft thou deliuer me this maide,

As an vntainted flower which I fhall keepe,

Despite of enuies canker, till the rust

Of all consuming death finish her life?

2485 Gri. I doe my deare Lord, and as willingly As I deliuered vp my maiden youth.

Marq. What faies Ianicola?

Ia. I fay but thus,

Great men are Gods, and they have power ore vs.

Marg. Griffill, hold fast the right hand of my bride,

2490 Thon wearft a willow wreath and fhe a crowne:

True bride[,] take thou the crowne and fhe the wreath.

Mari. My gratious Lord[,] you doe mistake your selfe.

Marq. Peace[,] peace, thou Siccophant[!] Griffil[,] receive

²⁴⁷¹ fpurre,] 2472 attire,] 2474 repine,] Ebd. more,] 2476 mee,] 2480 owe.] 2483 ruft,] 2484 lilfe?] Coll. 2490 crowne,] 2491 wreath,]

Large interests for thy lone and sufferance.

2495 Thou gau'st me this faire maide, I in exchange,
Returne thee her and this young Gentleman[,]
Thy Sonne and daughter[:] kisse with patience,

Thy Sonne and daughter[:] kiffe with patience, And breath thy vertuous spirit into their soules.

Gwe. Owe Sir Owen[.] marg you now, the man is yeelded 2500 to her Latie, lerne now Sir Owen[,] learne, learne Knight your duetie, fee you thade?

Marq. Why stands my wronged Grissil thus amazed? Gris. Ioy feare, loue hate, hope doubts incompasse me.

Are these my children I supposed slaine?

2505 Ia. Are these my nephewes that were murdred?
Gri. Blessing distill on you like morning deaw,
My soule[,] knit to your soules, knowes you are mine.
Ma. They are, & I am thine: Lords[,] looke not strange,

These two are they, at whose birthes enuies tongue,

2510 Darted enuenom'd stings, these are the fruite
Of this most vertuous tree. That multitude,
That many headed beastes, nipt their sweet hearts,
With wrongs, with bitter wrongs, al you have wrong'd her,
My selfe have done most wrong, for I did try

2515 To breake the temper of true constancie:

But these whom all thought murdred are aliue,
My Grissil liues, and in the booke of Fame,
All worldes in golde shall register her name.

Le. Mar. Most dreaded Lord.

2520 Marq. Arife flatterers[,] get you gone,

[Exeunt Lep. Ma.

Your foules are made of blacke confusion. Father Innicola.

Ia. Oh pardon me,

2525

Though dumbe betwixt my griefe and ioy I be.

Marq. Who stands thus sad, what brother Laureo?

Lau. Pardon me my gratious Lord, for now I fee, That Schollers with weake eyes, pore on their bookes, But went two forles to indee on Majoria.

But want true foules to iudge on Maiestie:

None else but Kings can know the hearts of Kings, Hence foorth my pride shall fly with humbler wings.

2530 Marq. Our pardon and our loue circle thee round, Lets all to banquet, mirth our cares confound.

Ow. Holde, holde, holde, banquet? if you banquet so, Sir Owen is like to have sheere, her Latie heere is cog a hoope now at this; pray Cozen[,] keepe your promise, [—] Rees[,] 2535 the wandes Rees! [—] your medicines and fine trigs to tame shrewes.

Marq. Furio[,] where be the wands that I bound vp? Fur. Heere my Lord.

Marq. I wreath'd them then fir Owen, and you fee 2540 They still continue so, wreath you these three.

Ow. Owe winde them, yes is winde them and mag good mightie cudgell, to tame and knog hur Latie, and she prawle, or crie, or giue preade and meate to peggers, or teare pondes. By Cod is well remembred too: Cozen[,] you promis'd 2545 to helpe her to her Duckegs, for all her paper and pondes is torne?

Mar. And I wil keep my promife, wreath your wands[.]

Owen. Owe Gods lid[,] mine is ftubberne like Gwenthians,
Gods plude[,] fee it preakes in fnip fnap peeces, what now
2550 Cozen?

Marq. But cozen[,] these you see did gently bowe. I tride my Grissils patience when twas greene, Like a young Osier, and I moulded it Like waxe to all impressions: married men

255b That long to tame their wives must curbe them in,
Before they need a bridle, then they'll prooue
All Griffils[,] full of patience, full of loue.
Yet that olde tryall must be tempered so,
Least seeking to tame them they master you.

2560 Owen. By Cod[,] is true as Piftle and Gofpel, oh true out a cry.

Marq. But you Sir Owen giuing her the head, As you gaue liberty to those three wandes, Shee'll breake as those doe, if you bend her now,

²⁵³⁴ this,] 2535 Rees,] 2544 pondes, by] 2551 bowe,] 2557 loue,]

2565 And then y'are past all helpe, for if you striue, You'll gaine as gamesters doe that sildome thrine.

Owe What shall doe to her Latie then? is pest run away cozen, or knog her braines out? for is as faliant as Mars if

I be anger.

Iul. That were a shame eyther to run away from a woman, 2570 or to strike her: your best Phisicke Sir Owen, is to weare a veluet hand, leaden eares, and no tongue, you must not fight howfoeuer she quarrels, you must be deafe whenfoeuer she brawles, and dumbe when your felfe should brabble: take 2575 this cawdle next your heart every morning, and if your wife be not patient, the next remedy that I know is, to buy your

winding sheete.

Gwe. Cozen Marquesse, cosen Iulia, and Lawrds and Laties all, it shall not need[:] as her cozen has tryed Griffill, so 2580 Gwenthian has Sir Owen.

Ow. Owe, by Cod[,] is thought fhould pull her downe, ah ha.

Gwe. Is not pul'd downe neither, but fir Owen shal be her head, and is forry has anger her head and mag it ake[:] but 2585 pray good Knight[,] be not proude & triumph too much & treade her Latie downe, God vdge mee[,] will tag her will againe[,] doe what her can.

Ow. By Cod[,] is loue her out a cry now: fir Owen could tame her before, but Prittish ploude scawrnes to fide wt 2590 Laties, yes faith[,] fcornes out a cry, a pogs ont[,] tis nought: Gwenthian shall no more be call'd Gwenthian but patient Griffill, ah ha is.

Marq. Our ioyes are compleate, forward to our feast, -Patience hath won the prize and now is bleft.

Iu. Nay brother[,] your pardon awhile: besides our selues 2595 there are a number heere, that have behelde Griffils patience, your owne tryals, and Sir Owens sufferance, Gwenthians frowardnes, these Gentlemen louertine, and my selfe a hater of loue: amongst this company I trust there are some mayden 2600 batchelers, and virgin maydens: those that liue in that free-

²⁵⁶⁷ owe.] 2571 her,] 2584 ake,] 2588 now, fir owen] 2597 you st. your] Coll. 2600 maydens,]

dome & loue it, those that know the war of mariage and hate it, set their hands to my bill, which is rather to dye a mayde and leade Apes in hell, then to liue a wife and be continually in hell.

2605 Gwen. Iulia[,] by your leaves a lidle while, you taug and you prable about fhidings in mariages, and you abuse yong mens and damsels, & fraide them from good sportes and honorable states: but heare you now, awl that bee sembled heere, know you that discord's mag good musicke, and when

2610 louers fall out[,] is foone fall in, and tis good you knaw: pray you al be maried, for wedlocke increases peobles and cities: awl you then that have husbands that you would pridle, set your hands to Gwenthians pill, for tis not fid that poore womens should be kept alwaies vnder.

2615 Marq. Since Iulia of the maides, and Gwenthian Of froward wives, intreate a kinde applaude, See Griffill[,] among all this multitude, Who will be friend to gentle patience?

Ow. Ha[,] ha[,] ha, Griffil is weary, pray let fir Owen 2620 fpeag[.] Griffill is patient, and her cozen is patient, therefore is fpeage for two. Gods plude[,] you fee her Latie is fpride of buttrie, yet fir Owen tame her and teare her ruffes, & mag her cry and put on her parrels, and fay is forry Sir Owen, marg that well: If fir Owen was not patient, her Latie

2625 had not beene pridled, if Griffill had not beene patient[,] her cozen Marquesse had not been pridled: well now[,] if you loue sir Owens Latie, I hobe you loue sir Owen too, or is grow mighty angry; sir Owen loue you as God vdge mee out a cry, a terrible teale, doe you heare now? then pray awl that

2630 haue crabbed hufbands and cannot mend them, as Griffils had, and awl that haue fixen wives, and yet is tame her well enough as fir Owen does, & awl that haue fcoldes as fir Owen does, and awl that love faire Laties, as fir Owen does, to fed her two hands to his pill, and by God fhall

²⁶¹² cities,] 2619 owen,] 2621 two,] 2622 owen] 2624 owen] ebenso das folgende Mal. 2627 owens] Ebd. owen] 2628 angry,] Ebd. owen] 2629 now.] 2632 owen] 2633 owen] ebenso das folgende Mal. Erlanger Beiträge XV.

2635 haue fir Owens heard and foule in his pellie: and fo God faue you all. Man gras wortha whee, Man gras wortha whee. God night Cozens awl.

[Exeunt.

Finis.

2635 owens]

Anmerkungen.

6. one eyd wagoner of heaven. Gemeint ist die Sonne. - 12. fally. Collier andert sally, which is evidently a misprint, in sully. Doch führt Halliwell, Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words 703 für to sally dialektisch die Bedeutung to move, or run from side to side an, welche hier einen passenden Sinn giebt. In dem Cent. Dict., Imperial Dict., bei Webster etc. findet sich diese Bedeutung nicht; bei Flügel steht to sally out = umherstreifen verzeichnet. - 13. to ply the chase. To ply = to pursue steadily (Cent. Dict. 4573, Sp. 1, § 4). Ebenso 91. -14. For hunting is a sport for emperors. Dieser Vers klingt wie ein Sprichwort. Doch verzeichnet Hazlitt, Engl. Prov. and Proverb. Phrases² ein solches nicht. Ebenso verhält es sich mit V. 30, 877, 1311, 1741, 1797-98. — 19. woo'd. To woo = to solicit, ask with importunity (Cent. Dict.). - 24. Allies. Ally = a relative, jetzt veraltet (Murray, Dict. 243, Sp. 3). — 30. H'ad neede. Collier schreibt He had need, was eine überzählige Silbe ergiebt. - 38. spend their mouthes. To spend the mouth oder to spend one's mouth bedeutet to bark violently, give tonque, jetzt veraltet (Cent. Dict. s. v. spend I, 7). Der Ausdruck kommt öfters bei Shakespeare vor (vgl. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon s. v. spend). — 43. ceaze = seize, wie Collier auch schreibt. — 45. Shew = eshew meiden, fliehen. Collier, der shew nicht versteht, schreibt statt dessen fly. - 48. As who would fay. Vgl. zu dieser Redensart Koch, Engl. Gram. II 2 S. 300; Morris, Historical Outlines § 212; Zupitza zu Guy of Warwick 669-70; Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, ed. Wright (Clar. Press Series) zu I. 1, 93; Abbott, Shakespearian Grammar § 257. Und zu dem französischen Vorbilde comme qui dirait vgl. Diez, Roman. Gram. III 385. — 55. So = provided that (Abbott, Shak, Gram. § 133). Ebenso später noch öfters, z. B. 1482, 2149, 2295. — 57. And that no wrinckle on your cheekes shall ride und damit keine Runzel auf euren Wangen reite, d. h. damit ihr nicht unwillig werdet. — 72. a hunters peale. Peal = a loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds (Cent. Dict.). - 80, tooth and naile = with biting and scratching; hence with all strength and means; with one's utmost efforts (Cent. Dict. s. v. tooth 6382, Sp. 1). - 81. anie time = every moment (Schmidt, Shak.-

Lex. S. 43, Sp. 2 unten). — 84. don is the mouse. Diese Worte sind identisch mit der sprichwörtlichen Redensart: Dun's the mouse. Hazlitt, Engl. Prov. 124 sagt darüber: We still say, As quiet as a mouse, but dun is an epithet taken from the colour. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. S. 343 bemerkt: Dun's the mouse, a proverbial saying, perhaps used, without any distinct meaning, to quibble on the word done. Jedenfalls ist an unserer Stelle der Sinn: "Still wie eine Maus," wie aus dem folgenden lie still hervorgehen dürfte. — 85-86. downe I snug ich ducke mich nieder. To snug = to move so as to lie close (Cent. Dict.); - 91. ply. Vgl. zu 13. - 100. Ile hamper some body if I dye, because I am a basket maker. Der Sinn scheint zu sein: Meine Beschäftigung ist, Körbe zu flechten; wenn ich nun sterben muss, will ich auch jemand mit in meinen Tod verflechten, d. h. mit mir ins Grab hinabziehen. - 113. her fame whose beauty = the fame of her whose beauty (vgl. Abbot, Sh. Gr. § 218). — 119. Saliuia ist wohl eine Entstellung aus dem italienischen Saluzzo. In Z. 1640 steht Saluce. Collier hat Salucia eingesetzt. — 130. Though dead thou liu'ft, that being vnblemished ist dein guter Name unverletzt, so lebst du noch nach deinem Tode fort. — 134. fo often as. Vgl. Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 275. - 134-135. mine eyes Sees our Duke court thee. Also das Subjekt im Plural und das Verb im Singular. Der Fall kommt in unserem Stücke noch einigemal vor: What meanes these words (223); those words... Yeelds (762-63); for mercies wings Beares round . . (865-66); within this parchment lyes, Five thoufand Duckets (1223-24); Doth not his lips . . . refemble mine (1426-27); and as mine eyes Lets fall (1542-43); there's foure groates, and heere's foure more (1769-70); vpon every dreffer lyes legges (2027-28); there ftandes the coffins of pyes (2032); there's wives, there's patient wives (2422); with them that dwels (2465). Vgl. über diese merkwürdige Erscheinung Mätzner, Engl. Gram. 2 II 150 f.; Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 335 f.; Zupitza zu Guy of Warwick S. 350 u. 386; K. Pollert, die 3. Person Pluralis auf S bei Shakespeare (Marburg, Diss. 1881). - 142. as one should fay. As = as if. Vgl. Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 107 und Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. 55. — 146. Weare naked brauerie and ragged pride sie tragen nackt ihren Putz (s. zu V. 828) und zerlumpt ihre Kleiderpracht, d. h. ihre kostbaren Gewänder können ihre Schande nicht verdecken. — 151. speckled befleckt, fleckig = unrein. - 154. time apace wears die Zeit nützt sich schnell ab, d. h. sie vergeht schnell. — 156. Masters. Man erwartet den Sing., den Collier auch stillschweigend eingeführt hat. Ebenso ist in den alten Drucken Shakespearescher Dramen oft irrtümlich ein san Substantive geraten; s. darüber Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 338. Ebenso wird das brothers (223) zu beurteilen sein, wo Collier ebenfalls stillschweigend den Singular herstellt. - 157-58. this yeare I thinke be leape yeare, for women doe nothing but buy cradles. Leap year bedeutet bekanntlich das Schaltjahr. Wie diese englische Bezeichnung zu erklären ist, ist zweifelhaft (vgl. einen Erklärungsversuch im Cent. Dict.); Babulo aber

denkt dabei an to leap in der Bedeutung to copulate with, to cover, said of the males of certain beasts (Cent. Dict.). - 161. by hooke or by crooke = by one means or another, by fair means or foul (Cent. Dict. s. v. crook). — 164, to make them ready. Them = themselves: vgl. Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 223. Ready = dressed (Cent. Dict.). - 168. cutting. Die Bedeutung dieses Wortes ist mir nicht klar; die Wörterbücher bieten eine passende nicht. — 174. coufonage = cozenage. — 182 u. 192. Foole (fool). Die Bedeutung des Wortes hier ist mir unklar. Collier bessert stillschweigend foot und sagt: The meaning of this word seems to be that the lines which immediately follow it are the 'foot', close, or burden of the song. Und in der That ist foot in dieser Bedeutung aus älterer Zeit auch sonst belegt; vgl. Cent. Dict. 2309, Sp. 3, § 7. Aber der zweimalige Druckfehler wäre doch auffällig. Man könnte an das franz. foule die Menge, d. h. hier den Chor, der den Kehrreim singt, denken. Indessen scheint dies Wort sonst im Englischen nicht vorzukommen. — 184. hey noney, noney juchheisa! juvivallera! Ein Freudenausruf und Strophenschluss, der sich auch bei Shakespeare (s. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. s. v. hey) findet. - 203. Mas = mass. By the mass, an oath formerly in common use; sometimes abbreviated to mass (Cent. Dict. 3648, Sp. 2, § 5). Vgl. auch Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. s. v. - 204. for they are starke beggers denn sie sind dreiste Bettler, d.h. sie geben nicht Ruhe, bis man sie befriedigt. - 209. He needes not bezieht sich auf V. 208: Er hat keinen Grund, dich wegen deiner Armut zu schmähen. - Ebd. For he lookes like poore John himfelfe. Poor John ist eine in damaliger Zeit nicht seltene scherzhafte Bezeichnung für gesalzenen und getrockneten Meerhecht (s. Cent. Dict.). Der Ausdruck kommt zweimal bei Shakespeare vor (s. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex). Zwei Belege aus Beaumont-Fletcher und Shirley im Cent. Dict.; einen weiteren aus Massinger bringt Wright zu Tempest (Clarendon Press) II, 2, 26 bei. Das tertium comparationis an unserer Stelle ist natürlich die Dürrheit. - 210-211. eight to a necke of Mutten, is not that your commons, & a Cue of breade, d. h. acht (Personen) für einen Hammelhals und um einen Pfennig Brot, ist das nicht eure alltägliche Kost? Cue, d. h. q, ist Abkürzung für lat. quadrans = ein Farthing (s. Cent. Dict. s. v. cue). - 215. haue chargd my friends habe von meinen Freunden Geld erhalten. - 218. This angell of golde. Damit ist dasselbe bezeichnet, wie kurz zuvor mit this worlds deuill, nämlich das Geld überhaupt. Angel bedeutet eine Goldmünze (s. Cent. Dict. 209, Sp. 3, § 5 s. v. angel-gold; ferner Schmidt, Shak. - Lex. 39). — 219. folde. To sell hier noch in der ursprünglichen, jetzt veralteten Bedeutung "übergeben". - 223. Brothers. Vgl. zu V. 156. – 245. better haue felt worfe woe Bessere (als du) haben schon grösseres Unglück erfahren. - 246-47. while I worke to get bread, And Griffill fpin. Zum Konjunktiv vgl. Mätzner, Engl. Gram.2 II 128, auch die Stelle aus Daniel bei Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 367. - 273. fo that = provided that, in case that, if (Cent. Dict.). - 275. Whats hee that speake? Zum Konjunktiv speake vgl. Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 367. - 286. None is fo fond to fancie pouertie. Fond = foolish, silly (Cent. Dict.). To fancy bedeutet hier to take a fancy to, to like (Cent. Dict.). — 288. you are sped ihr habt euer Ziel erreicht. - 291-292. Wortspiel zwischen proprest und proportions. — 310. Apostataes. The Latin apostata was by far the commoner form from 1350 to 1650, with pl. apostata(e)s (Murray, Dict.). - 314. Faith = in faith. Ebenso später noch öfters. - 344. If equall thoughts durst both your states conferre, d. h. wenn man eure Stellung in gerechter Weise vergleicht. To conferre = to compare, examine by comparison (Cent. Dict.). — 357. diftaine. To distain = to blot, sully, defile (Cent. Dict.). - 361. trump veraltet für trumpet (Cent. Dict.). — 368, firha Griffill, Sirha (= sirrah Bursche) wurde früher bisweilen auch mit Bezug auf Frauen gebraucht (vgl. Cent. Dict.). Ebenso 380 und 1341. — 371-372. Ile not ducke and he were ten Dukes. Wortspiel zwischen ducke und Duke. And = if, wie später noch öfters. — 376-377, belweather = bell-wether Leithammel. — 378. snailes = 'snailes, Interjektion: An old minced oath, an abbreviation of his (Christ's) nails (with which he was nailed to the cross). Vgl. Cent. Dict. s. v. 'snails, — 403-404. this wonder wil last but nine daies. Eine sprichwörtliche Redensart; vgl. Hazlitt, Prov. 30 u. 42 und meine Einl. S. XXV. - 407-408. cogging marchants beschwatzende Kerle. Merchant in jener Zeit öfter in der Bedeutung "Geselle, Kerl"; s. Schmidt, Sh.-Lex. und Flügel, Wörterbuch. — 407-409. if he do not ... give her the belles, let her flue. Im Imperial Dict. s. v. bell bespricht Ogilvie den Ausdruck to give one the bells and let one fly. Es heisst dort, dies sei a phrase sometimes used with the same sense as not to throw good money after bad. It is derived from hawking. When a hawk was worthless, the bells were taken off, and the bird was suffered to escape. Indessen passt für unsere Stelle weder diese Bedeutung noch diese Erklärung. Der Ausdruck bedeutet hier, jem. den Laufpass geben, sich seiner entledigen, und ist von dem Falken hergenommen, dem man, wenn man ihn auf der Jagd fliegen, d. h. auf das Wild stossen liess, vorher ein Glöckehen am Fusse befestigte. Das tertium comparationis ist also nur let one fly. -412. I =ay. Ebenso später noch öfter. — Ebd. Y'oare entstellt aus you are. — 426. my teeth water. Wir sagen: Es läuft mir das Wasser im Munde zusammen. — 429. Wortspiel zwischen fast schnell und to fast fasten. — 433. court of Conscience. Dies ist a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other trading cities and districts (Cent. Dict. s. v. conscience 1203, Sp. 1). — 440. for the gull can neither write nor reade. Gull bedeutet hier a fool, a dupe (Cent. Dict.). Vgl. dazu Shakespeare, King Richard III., ed. Wright (Clar. Press Series) zu I, 3, 328. — 448. Re be fworne wahrlich! Der Ausdruck findet sich häufig bei Shakespeare (vgl. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. 1165). — 450. its greeke to him. Greek, any language of which one is ignorant: in allusion to the proverbial remoteness of Greek from any language, and usually with special allusion

to the unfamiliar characters in which it is printed (Cent. Dict.). Vgl. auch Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, ed. Wright (Clar, Press Series) zu I. 2, 282. — 453. booke = Bible. - 459. I ride post. Post adv. = as a post. daher schnell (Cent. Dict.). - 460. I kiffe the post. To kiss the post = to be shut out, to be too late for anything (Nares, Glossary 2). - 470. long coate follower. Gemeint ist hier Sir Owens Diener Rice. Ein langer, buntscheckiger Rock mit gelbem Besatz war die Tracht des Narren auf dem Shakespeareschen Theater (s. Delius zu Heinrich VII., Prol. 16). — 472. his piece of a follower sein sauberer Diener. Piece wird in ähnlicher Weise oft verächtlich gebraucht (s. Schmidt, Shak,-Lex. und Cent. Dict.). -473. double guarde. Guard bedeutet sowohl "Wache" als auch "Saum, Besatz". In letzterer Bedeutung bezieht sich das Wort auf den gelben Besatz am Kleide Rices. — 474. Ile fet some of the Pages vpon thy skirts for this ich werde dir dafür (für diese höhnischen Worte) einige von den Pagen auf den Hals hetzen. Es scheint eine Anlehnung vorzuliegen an den Ausdruck to sit upon one's skirts, d. h. to take revenge on one (Cent. Dict. s. v. skirt). - 478-482. Zu dieser Rede bemerkt Collier: This speech is not very intelligible, but it seems that Farneze is speaking of Emulo, and his fantastic habits with tobacco. Mehr vermag auch ich über die Stelle nicht zu sagen. - 483. Hee's Steele to the backe er ist Stahl (d. h. hart wie Stahl) mit Bezug auf den Rücken, d. h. er ist fest, unnachgiebig. To = as to, concerning (s. Schmidt, Sh.-Lex. 1237). — 485. Iron to the head Eisen mit Bezug auf den Kopf. d. h. hartnäckig, unbeugsam. Vgl. die vorausgehende Anmerkung. 483-485, sind natürlich, wie aus dem, was folgt, hervorgeht, ironisch gemeint. - 493. Mi/prizian = misprision (Cent. Dict.). - Ebd. Sintheresis = syntheresis (Cent. Dict.). Emulo wird wegen seiner Neigung, Fremdwörter anzuwenden, die er nicht versteht, verspottet. - 494. raife veluet tearmes sind Ausdrücke, bei deren Anwendung der Sammt sich sträubt; wir würden sagen, bei denen sich einem das Haar sträubt. Ich kann jenen Ausdruck sonst nicht nachweisen. — 495. What be. Über be statt are in Fragesätzen vgl. Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 299. - 504. for a neede = in case of necessity. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. 763 führt mehrere Beispiele aus Shakespeare an. — 506-507, because euerie good wit rides them. Es scheint eine Anspielung auf ein Sprichwort vorzuliegen. -510. wighee wohl dasselbe Wort, welches das Cent. Dict. wighie schreibt. Als Bedeutung dieses Substantivs wird dort "Wiehern" angeführt. Welches der Sinn desselben an unserer Stelle ist, ist nicht recht klar. - Ebd. Hollow wird mit Collier, der holloa schreibt, als Interjektion zu fassen sein. — 506-510 sind mir nicht klar. - 514. he would daunce a morrice. Morrisdance, a dance of persons in costumes, especially of persons wearing hoods and dresses tagged with bells (vgl. Cent. Dict. s. v). - 518. clad out a crie = glad out of cry. Out of cry bedeutet out of reach (Cent. Dict. s. v. out of). Derselbe Ausdruck 548, 562, 627, 642, 1233, 1251, 1257, 1258 und noch öfters. A für of kommt oft bei Shakespeare etc.

vor (vgl. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. 2). Zu beachten ist die häufige Verwechselung der stimmhaften und stimmlosen Konsonanten in der Sprache Sir Owens und Gwenthvans, ähnlich wie in der des wallisischen Geistlichen Evans in Shakespeares Merry Wives. - 523. spingle legs jedenfalls = spindle-legs lange, dürre Beine. - 527. By Cods vdge me. Dieser Ausdruck kommt noch öfter vor, so 550, 620, 1381 etc., und ist wohl zusammengesetzt aus By God und God vdge (= judge) me, welche beiden Ausdrücke oft von Sir Owen gebraucht werden, so 561, 563, 575, 641, 1382 etc. - 529. pritti/h = Welsh, wie später noch öfter. — 530. apox = a pox. Vgl. zu 585. — Ebd. Ale = ail. — 531. Shoke = joke. - 536. gallimaufrie Mischmasch, any inconsistent or ridiculous medley (Cent. Dict.). - 542. ile make him eate his words ich werde ihn zum Widerruf zwingen. To eat one's words = to take back what one has uttered (Cent. Dict. s. v. eat). - 544. you misprize me ihr versteht mich falsch. — 548. Owe ist Interjektion (= oh) und wiederholt sich oft. - 549-550, you match no more love trias to widdow Gwenthyans. To match wohl = paaren, zusammenbringen. - 555, be not to Diogenicall to me. Der Sinn ist wohl: "Verlangt nicht zu viel Entsagung von mir." Die Form Diogenicall ist sonst nicht belegt. sondern nur Diogenic. - 557. genicall & genicalling. Sir Owen witzelt offenbar über das Wort Diogenicall, das er nicht versteht. Ein besonderer Sinn liegt dem genicall und genicalling wohl nicht zu Grunde. -560. you would be out Athlassed. Collier bemerkt zu dieser Stelle: The meaning is that Emulo would have to bear such a burden of wrongs that it would exceed the weight supposed to be sustained by Atlas. -563. twag = talk. — 566. pooets = boots. — 567. ferge = search. — 568. tell Vrcenze of it macht das dem Urcenze weis. - 576. shenglier vielleicht = gentler. - 577. Cordwainer Schuhmacher (Murray, Dict.). - 578. I ware veraltetes Prät. von to wear. - 579. foloud für 's blood, verkürzt aus God's blood (Cent. Dict.). - 587. the lime and hair. Ich habe diese Zusammenstellung nirgends gefunden; es dürfte damit ein Bindemittel gemeint sein, ähnlich dem, welches noch bei uns gelegentlich gebraucht wird. - 590. dahoma, keltisch = wohlan, hieher! heda, komm her! - 591. A pogs (= pox) on her. A pox on, a plague on: a mild imprecation much used by the old dramatists (Cent. Dict.). Der Ausdruck wird von Sir Owen oft angewendet, so 595, 1231, 1252 u. s. w. - 595. bobie foole. Bobie = booby Tölpel, Einfaltspinsel. - 596. Doe not expatiate my obloquie. To expatiate = to expand, broaden (Cent. Dict.). - 598. gluttons. Wortspiel zu dem in der vorausgehenden Zeile stehenden conglutinated. - 604. No, goe to the! Nein, lauf denn zu! Das the wird nicht als them, wie Collier thut, der aber selbst bemerkt, dass go to them keinen Sinn giebt, sondern als then aufzulösen sein. Zu goe to vgl. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. 482 Mitte; es ist ein bei Shakespeare ausserordentlich häufig vorkommender Ausdruck der Ungeduld und Ver-

achtung. - 608-609. Belly the rudro (Wo ist eine Weile) whee wrage withe (Ihr Frau Witwe), manday (es ist gut) eny (dort), mon du (bei Gott), ac whellock (und Ihr werdet besser machen?), en wea (noch mehr?), awh? Diese keltische Stelle ist unklar; ich gebe sie genau so, wie Herr Professor Zimmer sie übersetzt hat. - 610-611. Sir Owen gramarcye whee Gwenthyan Sir Owen, es dankt Ihnen Gwenthyan [das Wort]. Mandag eny (es ist gut dort), ac wellock (und Ihr werdet es besser machen), en thawen (lustig), en ryn mogh (in kurzer Zeit). Ebenfalls nicht recht klar. — 613 haue at you. Hier wohl in der selteneren Bedeutung I speak to you, listen (vgl. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. 519), Sir Owen aber scheint den Ausdruck in der anderen, häufigeren Bedeutung zu verstehen: I shall hit you, take care, be warned (s. Schmidt, ebd.). Über die grammatische Erklärung des Ausdruckes s. auch Mätzner, Engl. Gram. II 413. - 615. pritti/h. Vgl. zu 529. -624. Tauie = Davy. - 626. prettish. Vgl. zu 529. - 628. Persabe. Gemeint ist natürlich die Batseba. - 630. tall = bold, brave, courageous (Cent. Dict.). Ebenso 632. — 632. prittish. Vgl. zu 529. — Ebd. As God vnde mee. Vnde ist mir unklar. Vielleicht liegt ein Drucksehler vor und es soll vdge = judge heissen, wie es sonst in diesem Ausdrucke (z. B. 1233, 1259) immer heisst. — 634. pribles and prables = idle prattle and quarrelling. Der Ausdruck kommt zweimal in den Merry Wives im Munde des wallisischen Geistlichen Evans vor (s. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). — 640. pundall. Collier glaubt, dass pundall aus punctual verdorben sei; v. Westenholz, Die Griseldissage in der Literaturgesch. 98 glaubt, es sei eine Verstümmelung aus beyond all. - Ebd. to leade = to let. - 642. pridle = bridle. - 646. tother für other, sehr häufig im Mittelengl. Ebenso 1351 und 1936. — 650. diagon ist wohl = dickens zum Teufel! - 654. coward. Sir Owen meint jedenfalls ein anderes Wort. - 660. Vn loddis Glane (ein hübsches Frauchen), Gwenthyan a mondu (ist Gwenthyan, bei Gott). - 661. Gramercie wheeh (Viel Dank Ihnen), Am a Mock honnoh (wegen des Scherzes von Ihnen). -663. Io die dem Lateinischen entnommene Interjektion. Ebenso 2404. -663-664. hey ho Hiemen. Hey ho = heigh - ho, eine Interjektion, hier zum Ausdruck der Niedergeschlagenheit (vgl. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. 580). Auffällig ist die verschiedene Schreibweise von hymen unmittelbar hintereinander. - 666. If she misse his crowne, tis no matter for crackking. Crown bedeutet hier wohl "Wirbel des Kopfes". Der Sinn wäre dann vielleicht: "Wenn sie den Wirbel seines Kopfes verfehlt, dann hat das Krachen nichts zu bedeuten." To crack vielleicht in doppelter Bedeutung: krachen (infolge eines Schlages) und Witze reissen (mit zu ergänzendem jokes). - 667. So she soader it againe. To soader = zusammenlöten. — Ebd. it will paffe current. To pass current = to be accepted as genuine, credible, or of full value (Cent. Dict. s. v. current). - 669. Lets have a fling at her wir wollen sie etwas zum Besten haben. Fling = gibe, sneer, sarcasm (Cent. Dict.). - 674. litile,

alte Form für little. — 678. towards = coming, at hand (Cent. Dict.). — 704, to leade apes in hell. Darunter versieht man the employment jocularly assigned to old maides in hell (Cent. Dict. s. v. ape). - 708. at barlibreake, Barley-break, an old game played by six persons, three of each sex, formed into couples. Three contiguous plots of ground were chosen, and one couple, placed in the middle plot, attempted to catch the others as they passed through. The middle plot was called hell, whence the allusions in old plays to the last couple in hell (Cent. Dict.). -710. wedlocke, your Jacke an Apes clog. Der Sinn ist: Die Ehe ist die Fessel, mit der ihr die Frauen (eure Affen) bindet. - 730-31. if you could mak the armes of faire Ladies the Spheres of your hearts, d.h. wenn ihr es dahin bringen könntet, dass die Arme schöner Damen euch umschlängen,-738. except the punnishment of the horne ausgenommen die Strafe des Hornes, d. h. die Bestrafung damit, dass dir Hörner aufgesetzt werden. - 738-739, put that in bring das hinein, schalte das ein. -740. hee were best put that by. To put by abwenden, beseitigen. -746. a bald friend. Die Zeit wird hier wie anderwärts kahl genannt mit Rücksicht auf die Darstellung der Personifikation von zaioós mit kahlem Hinterkopfe (s. Roscher, Wörterb, der griech.-röm. Mythol.). -750. Vor makes ist das Relativum im Nominativ zu ergänzen (vgl. Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 244). - 751. captaines. Collier ändert captives. was das Richtige sein dürfte. - 753-754. We obey to follow you, but not to loue you, no, renounce that obedience. Der Sinn ist (vgl. auch Westenholz a. a. 0. 99): Wir gehorchen dem Befehle, Euch zu folgen (begleiten); aber dem Befehle, Euch nicht zu lieben, verweigern wir den Gehorsam. - 799, beholding (corrupt form of beholden) = under obligation, obliged (Cent. Dict.). - 806. Exhald up by the hot breath of the Sunne. To exhale, used of the sun drawing up vapours (and thus causing meteors). Vgl. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. - 808. a fcreech-owle, an owl hooting at night, and supposed to be ominous of evil (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). - 828. this ruffet brauerie. Bravery bedeutet hier splendour, magnificence (Cent. Dict.). - 830, courfe = coarse, - 846, admirall, Nebenform von admirable (Cent. Dict.). — 872. but that = unless, if not, - 898. Ile not deni't to win a diademe, d. h. ich will mich nicht weigern, diesen Dienst zu thun, könnte ich auch durch die Weigerung ein Diadem gewinnen. — 899. I commend = I praise, I mention with approbation (Cent. Dict.). Ebenso 901. — 922. in funder = asunder. — 933. la fol. La ist der Name der sechsten und sol der der fünften Note der Tonleiter im Italienischen und Englischen. — 934. It hangs as euen as a chandlers beame. Chandler hier in der jetzt veralteten, allgemeineren Bedeutung Krämer (often somewhat contemptuous. Murray. Dict.). Beam der Wagebalken. Der Sinn ist also: Babulos Rapier sitzt ebenso gerade wie der Wagebalken eines Krämers, d. h. schief, wie auch die folgenden Zeilen bestätigen. — 934-935. Wortspiel zwischen beame Wagebalken und beame Baum. - 948, by reversion in Anwartschaft. -

952. A posse an esse non este argumentum die Möglichkeit ist kein Beweis für die Wirklichkeit. An entstellt aus ad und efte aus eft. -957. you are best packe = it is best for you to pack. Vgl. hierzu Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 352. Vgl. auch 740. — 966. There's a fhip of fooles ready to houft fayle. Eine Anspielung auf Sebastian Brands Narrenschiff, das im Anfange des 16. Jahrhunderts fast gleichzeitig von Alexander Barclay und Henry Watson ins Englische übersetzt wurde (s. ten Brink, Engl. Litt. II 452 f.). — 969. fhipping = ships in general (Cent. Dict.). - 979. discontent = sorrow, grief (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). -983. tane = ta'en für taken. — 984. course. Vgl. zu 830. — 990. Approoue = prove. - 994. whom they are sworne to smite. To swear hier = to bind by an oath (Cent. Dict.). - 1002. Little faid is foone amended: Wenn man wenig sagt, kann man es rasch wieder gut machen. Das Sprichwort lautet vollständig: Little said, soon amended; little good, soon spended (Hazlitt, Engl. Prov. 276). - 1016, wardrop = wardrope, für wardrobe. Die Form wardrope findet sich auch sonst in älterer Zeit (s. das Cent. Dict.). - 1020. Iemmes = gems. - 1027. grewell = gruel. - 1035-36. Remember thou didst live when thou wert poor, And now thou dost but live erinnere dich, du lebtest wirklich, als du arm warst, und nun vegetierst du bloss. - 1037. See them without the Pallace. To see hier = begleiten, geleiten. Ebenso 1039, wo auf fee out das etwas stärkere turne out "hinaustreiben" folgt. — 1043. for al his turning. For hier = in spite of, notwithstanding (Cent. Dict. 2315, Sp. 1, § 23). — 1045. Mary = marry, hier und Z. 1049 = why (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. 696, § 4). — 1045, hee shall never hit vs ith teeth with turning vs. To hit in the teeth with = to taunt or twit with, throw in the teeth of (Cent. Dict. s. v. tooth, S. 6382). — 1046. for tis not a good turne. Turn hier = act, deed, act of kindness or malice (Cent. Dict. 6540, Sp. 2, § 11). — 1045-1046 sind mir nicht ganz klar. — 1054. an Innocent = an idiot (Cent. Diet.). - 1058. ominia, d. h. omnia. - 1070-1071. so did mine eye, Through gilt beames of your births. Through wird mit Collier als throw zu nehmen sein, obwohl das Wort sonst in unserem Stücke stets throw, throwe geschrieben wird, und of wird für on stehen, welche Verwechselung auch bei Shakespeare häufig ist (s. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. 709). Demnach ist zu übersetzen: Ebenso wie ich sie (die Grissill) erhob, um in der Grösse Sphäre zu leuchten, so warfen meine Augen goldene Strahlen auf eure (niedrige) Geburt. - 1080. trauaile veraltet für labour in childbed, parturition (Cent. Dict.). — 1090. mischiefe hier = disposition of causing annoyance (Cent. Dict.). - 1097. crowding in a thrust sich zu einem Angriffe vereinigend. - 1105. early met. Early = in good season, betimes (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). — 1112-1113. see him curuet sieh, was er für Sprünge macht (mit der Zunge), To curvet = to leap and frisk. Vgl. Shakespeare, As you like it, III, 2, 258: cry holla to thy tongue, it curvets unseasonably. - 1116. allyed verwandt. Vgl. zu 24. - 1122. Simply = absolutely (Cent. Dict.). — 1123. gull. Vgl. zu 440. — 1126-1127. I vailde my vpper garment ich nahm mein oberes Bekleidungsstück ab. Unter vpper garment ist hier die Kopfbedeckung verstanden, wie aus dem Folgenden hervorgeht. - 1128-29, Orient Pearle, Orient = bright. shining; properly eastern, as pearls were first brought from the East. Vgl. Wright zu Shakespeare, Richard III. (Clar. Press Series) IV, 4, 322. — 1129. a foolish sprig. Foolish, used as a term of modesty in recommending a thing (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.); ebenso 1142. Sprig bedeutet hier an ornament or a design in the form of a spray (Cent. Dict.). — 1135. Wortspiel zwischen true und dem vorausgehenden drew. - 1136. hand-kercher = handkerchief. — 1137. he sweat veraltetes Präteritum. — 1141-1142. I made it then of meere purpose ich that es damals nur zu dem Zwecke. - 1142. foolish. Vgl. zu 1129. - 1144. its all one = all the same, no matter. - 1145. Nay, they were all fcarce one nein, sie waren alle kaum einer, d. h. kaum ein Knopf war ein Diamant; mit Beziehung auf das vorausgehende its all one. - 1146. we both lying. Lying kann sowohl "liegend" als "lügend" bedeuten. Farneze versteht es im letzteren Sinne. - 1147. Ile be sworne thou dost wahrhaftig, das thust du, d. h. du lügst. - 1152, vapulating. Das Verb to vapulate ist in den Wörterbüchern nicht verzeichnet. Nur das zugehörige Substantiv vapulation = the act of beating or whipping (Cent. Dict.) findet sich dort. To vapulate bedeutet "schlagen". - Ebd. engine. Bezeichnet hier das Schwert des Gegners. - 1154, the cannon, sonst auch canon, canion, cannion. Das Wort bezeichnet ornamental rolls, sometimes indented, sometimes plain or straight, laid like sausages round the ends of the legs of breeches (Murray, Dict. s. v. canion).) this legge, . . . ftumbled. 1157.59, which advantagious figne I (Offenbar eine verderbte Stelle, die mir nicht klar ist. Das der Klammer unmittelbar ohne Interpunktionszeichen folgende this legge gehört zum Folgenden, es ist Subjekt zu ftumbled. Auch Collier ist die Stelle unklar. Er sagt: Perhaps the author only meant that Emulo should pause, as doubting which leg, and then we ought to read, 'Ay - this leg'. Possibly the compositor could not here decipher some word in the M. S. — 1160. imprision. Die Wörterbücher verzeichnen das Wort nicht. Auch das Französische, Spanische und Italienische kennen diese Zusammensetzung nicht. Als Bedeutung des Wortes ergiebt sich aus dem Zusammenhange "verwickelte Lage". - Ebd. Fetching a . . . careere einen heftigen Angriff machend. To fetch bedeutet hier to effect, take, make, perform (Cent. Dict. 2190, Sp. 3, § 10). Career hier = a charge or run at full speed, as in justing (Cent. Dict. s. v.). - 1162. this ailded fort. Fort = forte bedeutet the strong part of a sword-blade or rapier (Cent. Dict.). - Ebd. paffado, veraltet für passade: in fencing, a lunge forward with a sword, one foot being advanced at the same time (Cent. Dict.). — 1163. contest. Emulo ist sich über die Bedeutung des Wortes, das er im Zusammenhange mit dem ähnlich lautenden protest anwendet, offenbar nicht klar. — 1165. Suntheresis. Vgl. zu 493. Das Wort, das Emulo offenbar nicht versteht, passt nicht hierher. — 1166. imperifhed. Im Cent. Dict. findet sich das veraltete to emperish = to destroy, ruin, welches gemeint sein dürfte. - 1167. at the top of a faire enueloped glove am Aufschlage eines schönen, ausgefütterten Handschuhs. To envelop hier jedenfalls in der veralteten Bedeutung to cover on the inside (Cent. Dict.). - 1169, a toy &c. A toy eine unbedeutende Sache, in angenommener Bescheidenheit mit Bezug auf das reich vergoldete Wamms angewendet, ähnlich wie foolish in 1129. Was das &c. betrifft, so meint Collier: The author here seems to have intended the actor to continue the sentence as he liked. — 1175 f. Emulo vergisst sich offenbar und streckt seine angeblich verwundete Hand den Eintretenden zum Gruss entgegen. - 1180. fine finger bedeutet wohl Ringfinger. Ich finde den Ausdruck nirgends verzeichnet. -1185. larded genutzt, garniert. To lard = to enrich, garnish (Cent. Dict. und Schmidt, Shak -Lex.). - 1188-1189. none, none, in this mint? D. h.: Habt Ihr keine solche feine Lüge in Eurer Lügenfahrik? - 1193. milkefop = milksop Weichling, Memme. - 1194. wardrop. Vgl. zu 1016. -1194-1195. yet heare all your trunckes of fuites. Der Sinn ist: (Du redest von nichts als von Kleidung) und das ist nun all deine Kleiderpracht. Heare scheint aus here are zusammengeflossen zu sein. -1198. I discharge you my service. Man erwartet of my service. Vgl. aber Cent. Dict. 1646, Sp. 1, § 4, Beisp. 2. Ebenso in 1200. — 1201. gulles. Vgl. zu 440. - 1202. Abram oder Abraham gewöhnlich mit dem Zusatze man. Murray, Dict. nimmt aus Nares, Glossary die folgende Erklärung auf: One of a set of vagabonds, who wandered about the country, soon after the dissolution of the religious houses; the provision of the poor being cut off, and no other substituted. - 1202, we casheere you our company. To cashier figurl. = to dismiss or discard from service (Cent. Dict). Dieselbe Konstruktion wie bei discharge 1198. -1204. fortification Stärke. - 1210. you'll fay Italy have defyled you. Man erwartet den Indikativ; vgl. aber Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 368, Anm. - 1211. bore = boar. - 1218. heere they be. Man erwartet are; vgl. jedoch Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 300. — 1222. Coze = coz, an abbreviation of cousin (Murray, Dict.). Ebenso 1226 und 1290. -1228. feauen starres. Gemeint ist das Siebengestirn. scalde matter es ist eine erbärmliche Sache. Scald = scalled hat hier die Bedeutung mean, wretched, contemptible (Cent. Dict.). -1234. powd = pout schmollen. - 1238. for awl is to know her wifes case denn alle sollen erfahren, wie es mit meiner Frau steht. -1245. fped. Vgl. zu 288. — 1246. Ile tell you what. what = something (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). - 1248. Iingle iangle = jingle-jangle, a jingling sound (Cent. Dict.), entsprechend unserem deutschen Klingklang. - 1249. Pelles = bells. - 1250. a fire = on fire; vgl. zu 518. - 1251. tiuell = devil. - 1252. la, Interjektion,

joined to terms of asseveration (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). - 1255, is know jedenfalls = I know. Vgl. zu 1975 und 1977. Für "ich" gebraucht Sir Owen neben I gewöhnlich her. - 1256, fore. Veraltet für before. -1259. pobbie. Vgl. zu 595. - 1260. fhide = chide; prawle = brawl; fcoulde = scold; fcradge = scratch. - 1261, haid wohl entstellt aus said, wie Collier schreibt. - 1263. tedge = teach. - 1266. You had no fooner spake. Spake = spoken (vgl. Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 344 und Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). - 1282. gratious = gracious hat hier die Bedeutung von agreeable, acceptable (Cent. Dict.). - 1285. And thats my children für those are my children. — 1301. Terdawgh keltisch = Kommen Sie, d. h. willkommen! — 1302. Terdawgh whee. Whee (kymr. chwi Ihr, Sie) ist zu terdawgh, wo das "Sie" schon in dem wah liegt, hinzugesetzt, also etwa: Willkommen auch Sie. - 1311. fo. Vgl. zu 55. -1312. Doe and her tare (= dare) er soll es nur thun, wenn er es wagt. - 1314. mag Gwenthyan put her finger in me hole. Nicht klar. Der Sinn ist wohl: vollständig zahm, unterwürfig machen. — 1315.tudge = touch; tawg = talk. Vgl. zu letzterem 1320. — 1318. shee'll set her markes on me then sie wird mir dann ihre Zeichen aufdrücken (mit den Nägeln). Wortspiel zu dem vorausgehenden to mark (marg) beachten, bezeichnen. - 1319. goe too Rees. Vgl. zu 604. - Ebd. Re Rees her. Rees ein von Gwenthyan nach dem Namen des Dieners Rice gebildetes Verbum. — 1320. tawg hier wohl = dog. Vgl. zu 1315. Collier schreibt tog. — 1324, such ninny pobbie foole. Ninny = a fool, a simpleton (Cent. Dict.). Pobbie. Vgl. zu 595. - 1327. parrels. Parrel = parel, veraltet für apparel (Cent. Dict.). - 1330. Your worship may stab her, fhe gives you the lye. Dazu bemerkt Collier: This practice of stabbing, not only for giving the lie, but on much slighter occasions, was censured and ridiculed by S. Rowlands, in his tract 'Look to it, or I'll stab you', which was printed in 1604; vgl. auch Hazlitt, Handbook 521. To give one the lie in his throat — so lautet der vollständige Ausdruck — bedeutet to accuse one of outrageous lying; throw back, as it were, a lie into the throat from which it proceeded (Cent. Dict. s. v. give, S. 2522, Sp. 3). — 1344. is prought a bed. Zu a bed vgl. 518 und 1250. Der Ausdruck heisst to be brought to bed of (niederkommen mit) und steht richtig in 1342. - 1352. is fcarwne to fay. Scarwne = scorn statt scornful. Das Substantiv statt des Adjektivs. Aehnlich be peace in 1355, furie in 1357. — 1356. Tawfone Gwenthyans. Tawson (keltisch) = schweig einen Ton (son), d. h. still! - 1358. O mon Iago, mon due = 0 bei Jakob, bei Gott. - 1359-60. Adologo whee Gwenthyan, bethogh en Tonigh, en moyen due (keltisch) = es bittet Sie Gwenthyan, seien Sie ruhig (en thlonigh), um Gotteswillen. - 1361. Ne vetho en Thonigh, Gna wathe, gna thlatee (keltisch) = sie ist nicht rubig, sie wird dich widerrufen machen, sie wird dich lieben machen. — 1365-66. plew coates and padges ta follow her heeles. Zu dieser Stelle bemerkt Collier: At the date when this play was written, male servants were uniformly

OF CALIFORNIS dressed in blue coats, and wore the badges of their different masters for distinction. - 1370. Tannekin the Froe hath brought your Rebato. Tanikin Diminutiv von Anne. Froe veraltet statt frow, bedeutet a woman, especially a Dutch or German one (Cent. Dict.). Rebato = rabato, a collar turned over upon the shoulders, or supported in a horizontal position like a ruff (Cent. Dict.). — 1374. praue = brave bedeutet hier splendid, beautiful (Cent. Dict.). - 1376, vatoes money out a crie. Sir Owen scherzt über das Wert rebato mit Bezug auf den hohen Preis, der dafür verlangt wird. — 1378. The Froe. Vgl. zu 1370. — Ebd. five pound. Collier ändert five in three; ebenso 1379 und 1386. Es scheint aber, dass Rice, um seinen Herrn noch mehr in Zorn zu bringen, das zweite Mal absichtlich einen höheren Preis nennt als das erste Mal in 1371. - 1380. pye = buy. - 1384. pye and pye = by and by, bedeutet hier presently (Cent. Dict.). - 1385. pobbie. Vgl. zu 585. — 1886. puble = bubble. — 1387. powte = about. — 1388. pridle = bridle. Vgl. zu 642; ebenso 1400, 1402 und 1403. -1390. you prade and prade. Prade = prate. - 1390-1391. ile prade your neaces. An dieser Stelle ist prade wohl = break und neaces = necks zu nehmen (vgl. Collier S. 95). - 1395. Wortspiel zwischen ponds = bonds Bänder und pondes = bonds Schuldscheine, Obligationen. — 1398. pride Hitze, Wut. - 1400-1401. Cartho crogge (keltisch) = sie treibt das Hängen aus. Wegen des Folgenden vgl. zu 1361. -1402. A breath vawer or no Tee (keltisch) ist Herrn Professor Zimmer unverständlich. - 1404. quarter statt quartered. - 1408. fixen widowe. Fixen = vixen, a turbulent quarrelsome woman, a scold (Cent. Dict.). Vgl. auch Shakespeare, A Midsummer Night's Dream, ed. Wright (Clar. Press Series) zu III, 2, 324. - 1417. circle wohl = sphere Kugel, d. h. Erdkugel. - 1420. why should I thinke scorn. To think scorn verachten (Flügel, Wörterbuch). - 1429. Would stay the indgement of the curioust eye. To stay hier = to stand, abide (Cent. Dict.). Curioust ist wohl zusammengezogen aus curiousest. - 1433. One were better get a doffen. Vgl. zu 957. - 1450. and fo haue fwore. Swore = sworn, vgl. Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 343 und Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. In letzterem heisst es: swore, for the sake of the rhyme, in Love's Labour Lost I, 1, 144. Das for the sake of the rhyme ist unrichtig, wie schon daraus hervorgeht, dass, wie die Zusammenstellungen bei Abbott zeigen, die Formen ohne n sich vielfach auch im Innern der Verse finden. - 1453. Will fright my little ones. To fright statt to frighten. — 1472. heeres two. Vgl. zu 134-35. — 1476-77. This way or this way, neuer shall mine eye Looke thus, or thus. Collier setzt vor diese Rede ein Aside. Der Sinn ist: Mag ich dahin oder dorthin schauen, niemals sollen meine Augen so oder so schauen, d. h. zornig. Es ist natürlich anzunehmen, dass der Marquesse die entsprechenden Bewegungen mit dem Kopfe macht. - 1485, they'le wrawle, wrawle = to cry as a cat, whine, moan (Cent. Dict.). - 1513, gentle churle = guter Kerl, guter Mensch, - 1523. [card = scared er-

schreckt. - 1534. this Alablaster bowels. Alablaster für Alabaster. Die erstere Form findet sich auch sonst; s. Murray, Dict. Was this bowels anbelangt, so ist entweder this als die alte Pluralform anzusehen, die sich noch im 16. Jahrh. findet (Mätzner, Engl. Gr. I 323), oder es ist bowels als Singular behandelt (Mätzner, I 253). - 1572. ile commend. To commend ist hier wohl = to remember (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). — 1585. if you woe me. Vgl. zu 19. — 1607. as who should fay, Vgl. zu 48. — 1630. doubt = fear, Vgl. zu 2084. — 1656. fromCourtly delicates. Delicate als Substantiv veraltet = something savory, a delicacy (Cent. Dict.). - 1665. To challenge hier in der veralteten Bedeutung to accuse (Cent. Dict.). — 1671. mell meddle. — 1673-74. and I daunce mine own childe. Probably a quotation from some lost nursery rhyme (Coll.). - 1676-77. Heere's fixteene pence a weeke, and fixteene pence a weeke, eight groates, sope and candle. Man muss vermuten, dass Babulo das Geld, welches er für verkaufte Körbe erhalten hat, abliefert und ebenso Seife und Licht, welche er eingekauft hat. Groat ist eine Silbermünze. - 1693. A fig for care! A fig for (this or that), a phrase used elliptically for 'I don't care a fig for', to express the speaker's scorn for some insignificant person or thing (Cent. Dict. s. v. fig). — 1694. this little Pope Innocent, d.h. dieses unschuldige Kind. Babulo macht einen Scherz, indem er dabei wohl an den kurz vor der Abfassung des Stückes verstorbenen Papst Innocenz IX. denkt. -1695. fhee has vnckled Laureo heisst hier: sie hat Laureo zum Onkel gemacht. To uncle, a verb coined by York in Richard the Second II, 3, 87 (Schmidt, Shak,-Lex.). Dort hat es aber die Bedeutung: Onkel nennen. — 1699. heer's a couple, quoth Iacke dawe. Zweifellos ein Citat aus irgend einer Erzählung. - 1712. By many a thousand part. Man erwartet die Ordnungszahl. - 1718, Whilft troopes of Saint-like haue adored thee während Scharen von Heiligengleichen dich angebetet haben. Unter Saint-like müsste man dann die Hofleute verstehen. Vielleicht hat Collier recht, wenn er of in as ändert; aber es wäre dann as Saintlike auf thee (Grissill) zu beziehen. — 1720. Dost thou not enuy. envy bedeutet an dieser Stelle to hate (Schmidt, Shak,-Lex.). Ebenso in der nächsten Zeile. - 1731. may serve my turne. To serve one's turn = to be sufficient for the purpose, occasion (Cent. Dict. s. v. turn), -1746. Where be these infidels. Vgl. zu 495. Infidels Ungläubige, weil die Kinder noch keine Christen sind. - 1746 f. heere's the cradle of fecurity. Collier weist darauf hin, dass The Cradle of Security der Titel eines verlorenen Interlude sei, indem er dabei seine Hist, of Engl. Dramatic Poetry and the Stage zitiert. Vgl. über das Stück auch Halliwell, Dict. of Old English Plays 63. Ebenso werden auch The Pillowe of Idlenes und The Cloake of Hypocrisic (vgl. 1747-48) Titel von Dramen oder etwa von Volksballaden sein, wenngleich ich nicht imstande bin, das Vorhandensein derselben nachweisen. -1764. fol fa. Sol ist die fünfte und fa die vierte Note der Ton-

leiter. Siehe auch zu Z. 933. - 1764-65, we'll alla mire him, and he we waile in woe. Collier bemerkt dazu: The clown speaks of two tunes, one beginning alla mira, and the other I wail in woe, both, but especially the latter, well known and often mentioned by writers of the time. Ich weiss weiter nichts zu sagen. - 1784. now = now that. - 1797 - 1798. must is for Kings, and loe obedience for loe vnderlings. Der Sinn ist wohl: Dass andere müssen (= anderen zu befehlen), steht Königen zu, und niedriger Gehorsam niedrigen Untergebenen. -1799. He shall not hale them thus. To hale = to draw, pull, drag (Cent. Dict.). - 1802. and faue the little hop a my thombes. Hop bedeutet hier wohl "das Hüpfen"; a = of. Der Sinn wäre dann möglicherweise: Sorgt dafür, dass es mich nicht umsonst in den Fingern juckt. - 1810. To hale them hence. Vgl. zu 1799. - 1815. lyne = lien = lain (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). — 1821. cry prentifes and clubs. Dazu bemerkt Collier: 'Prentices and clubs!' was the exclamation in London on any commotion in which it was required that the prentices should take part. — 1821 - 22. the) firra, fet downe thy baskets. Die corporation cannot be (Stelle ist offenbar verderbt und mir nicht klar. Das der Klammer unmittelbar folgende firra gehört zum Folgenden. Auch Collier ist die Stelle unklar. Er sagt: Possibly the compositor indicated by the parenthesis the absence of a word he could not read. - 1833. To guard sicher fortgeleiten. - 1836-37. but God can tell, My heart saies my tonque lyes. Der Sinn ist wohl: Gott allein weiss es; mein Herz straft meine Zunge Lügen. - 1842. thou should für thou shouldst. - 1855. Try all their golden baites. Vor try ist als Subject they zu ergänzen. -1858. Rosa solis. A cordial made with spirits and various flavorings... and formerly much esteemed (Cent. Dict.). Der älteste Beleg, den das Cent. Dict. nach Nares, Gloss. giebt, ist von 1654. Der unserige ist also bedeutend älter. — 1862, languishment = state of pining (Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.). - 1876-1877. it ferues feauen yeares. Das muss bedeuten: Es dauert sieben Jahre. Doch habe ich to serve in dieser Bedeutung nicht gefunden. - 1878. Let him be whome he will. Man erwartet who. Whom steht hier wohl ähnlich wie me statt I in it's me; in der Volkssprache wird statt des betonten, alleinstehenden Nominativs der entsprechende Akkusativ verwendet (vgl. Fölsing-Koch, Wissensch. Gram. § 111, 5). - 1886. fittailes = victuals. - 1887. peare = beer. Ebenso 1926. — 1888. gueffe = guests. Ebenso 1943 und 1944. — 1902. me good peggers. Me = my. - 1909. Iacke-mumble-crust. Ein Name, der sich auf den übermässigen Appetit des Angeredeten bezieht. — 1915. fittels. Vgl. zu 1886. — 1918-1919. hee's not a Knight, but a knitter of caps for it. Wortspiel zwischen knight und knitter (of caps). Mit letzterem Ausdruck soll im Gegensatz zu ersterem ein ganz niedriger Stand bezeichnet werden. - 1923. helter skelter = in a disorderly hurry, confusedly (Cent. Dict.). - Ebd. Top and top gallant ist veraltet und soviel wie in complete array (Cent. Dict. s. v. top). Erlanger Beiträge XV.

Der letztere Ausdruck bezieht sich jedenfalls auf die prächtige Anordnung der Tafel. - 1924. huftie tuftie. Ein Ausruf der Ausgelassenheit. - 1924-1925. a fig for the hangman = ich frage den Teufel nach dem Henker. Vgl. zu 1693. - 1927. tomineere = domineer. Das Wort bedeutet hier to rule in an overbearing or arrogant manner (Cent. Dict.) = sich ausgelassen betragen. — 1928. In der Bühnenanweisung hinter dieser Zeile heisst es: . . . the dealing of Cannes like a fet at Mawe. Das Cent. Dict, führt aus Halliwell, Dict. of Arch, and Prov. Words, folgende Erklärung für Mawe an: Mawe, an old game at cards. It was played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards, and any number of persons from two to six formed the party. Collier bemerkt zur Erklärung dieser Stelle noch: Mawe was a game at cards and probably the beggars threw the cans from one to the other in much the same way as cards were dealt out to the players at mawe. -1932-1933. tag and rag, cut and long taile. Denselben Ausdruck führt Wright aus Gossons Schoole of Abuse zu Shakespeare, Julius Caesar (Clar. Press Series) I, 2, 257 an. Tag and rag = rabbleLumpenpack (Cent. Dict. s. v. tag). Cut and long taile = people of all kinds or ranks (Cent. Dict. s. v. cut). Letzterer Ausdruck auch bei Shakespeare, Merry Wives III, 4, 47. — 1933. God bo'y entstellt aus good bye. - 1935. tri-lill trillil, to drink with a gurgling sound (Cent. Dict.). — 1938. fittales. Vgl. zu 1886 und 1915. — 1952. Ile pegger you for fittels ich will auch das Betteln austreiben. — 1961. pie and pie. Vgl. zu 1384. - 1966. repatoes. Vgl. zu 1370. - Ebd. is her repatoed now. Mit repatoed beabsichtigt Gwenthyan einen Scherz .--1975. Is looke = I look. - 1976. prauerie. Vgl. zu 828. - 1977. is pie = I buy. - 1980. Cartho croque (keltisch). Vgl. zu 1400. - 1982. O mon Iago. Vgl. zu 1358. - 1985. Put off . . and shee'll put on. Der Sinn ist jedenfalls: Sagt, sie solle sich auskleiden (put off) und sie wird sich ankleiden (put on). - 1991. I shall be peppered how ere the market goes = ich werde meine Prügel bekommen, wie auch immer der Markt verläuft, d. h. was ich auch thun mag. To pepper bedeutet hier to beat, to thrash (Cent. Dict.). - 1997. y'are able to fet ftones together by th'eares ihr seid imstande, Steine gegeneinander zu hetzen. To set by the ears = to make strife between, to cause to quarrel (Cent. Dict. s. v. ear 1816, Sp. 2). -2007. vntoward = froward, perverse (Cent. Dict.). Wortspiel zu dem vorhergehenden toward. - 2008. What bagadge is this stands laughing thus. Bagadge baggage hat hier die Bedeutung a playful, saucy, young woman (Cent. Dict.). Vor stands ist das Relativum im Nominativ zu ergänzen; vgl. zu 750. — 2014. pie and pie. Vgl. zu 1484. Ebenso 2016. — 2015. prauerie. Vgl. zu 828. 2016-17. Man gras worthe whee (keltisch) = seid mir gewogen, d. h. ich heisse euch willkommen. — 2021. y'are best send backe. Vgl. zu 957. - 2022. a worke = on work. Vgl. zu 1250. - 2026. the first Chaos, d. h. das Chaos vor der Weltschöpfung. - 2029. that haue bin

drawne and quartred. To draw bedeutet an dieser Stelle to eviscerate, disembowel: as, to draw poultry (Cent. Dict.). - 2030-31, his are not rewmaticke, for there's no spitting. Diese Stelle ist mir unklar, Rheumatic hat wohl die Bedeutung "mit Schnupfen, Katarrh behaftet", worauf das folgende spitting hinzuweisen scheint. - 2036-37. The Cookes curfe her Lady. Her statt their. Vgl. Cent. Dict. und Schmidt, Shak.-Lex. s. v. -2046-47. Tawfone en Ennoh swewle. Bezüglich Tawfone vgl. zu 1356. Das folgende en Ennoh (wewle ist Herrn Professor Zimmer unklar. - 2050, Adologo whee etc. Vgl, zu 1359-60, - 2052. Ne vetho etc. Vgl, zu 1361. -2055-57. mon due Gwenthyan, Me knocke the pen, en vmbleth, pobe des, and pobe nose (keltisch) = bei Gott Gwenthyan, ich werde deinen Kopf (the pen) zu Pfannkuchen hauen, jeden Tag und jede Nacht. - 2058. Gwneoh olcha veshagh whee, en herawghee (keltisch) = Sie werden machen waschen Ihr visage als Ihre Antwort (d. h. als Antwort für Sie). - 2060. You shall bob no nose heere. Wortspiel mit Bezug auf das keltische pobe nose in 2057. - 2061. En herawghee? Me grava the Legattee, athlan oth pendee, adroh ornym ee on dictar, enhecar ee (keltisch) = Als Herausforderung für Sie? Ich werde dein Auge auskratzen und aus deinem Kopfe (oth pen dee) schlagen (?) und wenden auf mich, ich, liebenswürdig ich. — 2069. curft spirit. ('urst bedeutet hier shrewish, vixenish, applied to women (Cent. Dict.). - 2080. Is try = I try. - Ebd. Pie and pie. Vgl. zu 1384. - 2080-81. Stethe whee lawer. Stethe = eist ydd oder = sydd. Dann entweder "setzt euch" oder "ihr seid"; whee = ihr; lawer = viel, viele. — 2084. I doubt = I am in fear, I am afraid; in dieser Bedeutung jetzt veraltet (Cent. Dict.). Vgl. zu 1630. -2087-88. Der Sinn scheint zu sein: Die Rolle Sir Owens in diesem enterlude ist so erbärmlich, dass ich darin lieber die Rolle eines Bettlers als in der Person des Sir Owen die eines Königs spielen möchte. -2090. Wortspiel zwischen to wooe werben und woe Weh. - 2097. he's blowne vp er ist aufgeblasen, d. h. er ist zu stolz, um zu kommen. -2097-98. Wortspiel zwischen calling Rufen, Ruf und calling Beruf, Lebensweise. — 2099. repents the folly. Jetzt meist to repent of. — 2113. It becomes vs to rest, before we come to the rest. zwischen rest = remainder und to rest = to repose. — 2114, armourie hier soviel wie arsenal (Cent. Dict.). — 2128. mad = wildly or recklessly frolicsome (Cent. Dict.). - 2130. for I alwaies wifh. For schliesst sich logisch nur an that makes me glad in 2126 - 2127 an. 2137-38. make me heere to defie. Hier steht der Infinitiv nach make mit, dagegen 2160 ohne to. Über den Gebrauch von to in damaliger Zeit vgl. Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 349. — 2138. Ape Cupid. Ape hier = fool (Murray, Dict.). — 2152. In der Bühnenanweisung Gwenthyan braue. Brave bedeutet hier making a fine display in dress (Cent. Dict.). Vgl. zu 1374. — 2165. ferie = very. — 2168. if we kiffe the poste. Vgl. zu 460. - 2179. the States of Pauia. State bedeutet hier a person of high rank, a noble (Cent. Dict.). - 2180. Duke of Brandenburgh.

Einen Herzog von Brandenburg hat es überhaupt nicht gegeben; es wird nicht an eine bestimmte Persönlichkeit gedacht sein. - 2185. kild by scorne getötet durch Verachtung, d. h. verstossen. - 2198. your curst wife. Vgl. zu 2069. - 2205. Pignies entstellt aus pygmies. - 2206-2207. the hiftorie of the well Helicon. Der Helikon ist ein Gebirge in Böotien und war ein Lieblingssitz Apollos und der Musen. Auf demselben befand sich ein Hain mit zwei den Musen geweihten Quellen. Hierauf beziehen sich wohl die Worte. - 2212. You stand all day peeping into an ambrie there. Ambrie (ambry) bedeutet hier a place for books. library (Murray). - 2215. by your poets and paltries. Paltry, als Substantiv veraltet, bedeutet a wretched, worthless trifle (Cent. Dict.). - 2219. [weet ball Bisamknopf (Murray, Dict. s. v. ball, § 10), d. h. "ein rundes, kleines Riechbüchschen mit Bisam" (Heyne, Deutsches Wörterbuch). 2220-21. wonders not of nine daies. Vgl. zu 404. - 2221-22. Iohn Prester and Tamer Cams. Über diese Namen vermag ich nichts zu sagen. - 2222. people, with heds like Dogs. Zu dieser Stelle bemerkt Collier: The authors took their notions of these monsters from the descriptions of Sir Iohn Mandeville and other travellers. Shakespeare mentions men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders, in Othello and in the Tempest. — 2225 und 2226. abuse = crime, fault (Cent. Dict.). — 2238. Epimæi dürfte aus ἐπί μοι entstanden und mit "Egoisten" zu übersetzen sein. - Ebd. be. Vgl. zu 1218. - 2242, our fugitives. Gemeint sind damit wohl diejenigen, welche vor dem Gerichte fliehen. -2245. Mas. Vgl. zu 203. - 2246. ran beyond Venice. Vor ran ist d.s Relativum im Nominativ zu ergänzen. Vgl. zu 750 und 2008. --2286-87. Der Sinn ist: Was hilft Euch Eure seidene Kleidung? Die Unschuld trägt doch in der zukünftigen Welt den Sieg davon. -2288-89. good my fweet Furio. Vgl. dazu Abbott, Sh. Gr. § 13. -2308. catcht statt caught findet sich oft in der damaligen Zeit (s. Schmidt, Shak.-Lex.), wie auch schon im Mittelengl. (s. Stratmann-Bradley, M. E. Dict.). — 2312, the halfe heyre of Brandenburgh, Vgl. zu 2180. — 2324. Tardaugh = terdawgh. Vgl. zu 1301. — 2328-29. & she were as many Shermaines daughter as there be cowes in Cambria. Ein Scherz. Shermaines = Germans. Cambria, ancient name of the western part of England (Schmidt, Shak,-Lex.). — 2338. taug = talk. Vgl. zu 1315. — 2339. parrels. Vgl. zu 1327. — 2360-61. hee should have but a word and a blow at his hands er würde im Augenblick zuschlagen. scheint eine Anlehnung vorzuliegen an den Ausdruck 'tis but word and blow with him er schlägt im Augenblick zu (Flügel, Wörterbuch s. v. blow S. 187). — 2362. Cole-staffe. Bezeichnet offenbar ein Holz, welches über die Schulter getragen wurde und an dessen beiden Enden Kohlenkörbe hingen. - 2373. Wortspiel zwischen burthen Bürde und load Last. — 2376. the Porters Lodge Pförtnerei, eine Art Gefängnis (Flügel, Wörterbuch). — 2397. Tawfone. Vgl. zu 1356. — 2398 fol faes. Vgl. zu 1764. — 2404. Io. Vgl. zu 663. — 2414. sembles Ähnliches, vom veralteten Adjektiv semble = like, similar (Cent. Dict.), - 2421. Sithence, veraltet für since. - 2423. Taw/one. Vgl. zu 1356. - Ebd. arrant pobie fools. Arrant = notorious, manifest (Cent. Dict.). Über pobie vgl. zn 595. - 2437. the Duke of Brandenburgh. Vgl. zu 2180 und 2312. — 2441. robe bedeutet hier a flowing garment symbolizing honor, dignity, or authority (Cent. Dict.). - 2448, the Porters Lodge. Vgl. zu 2376. — 2470. proud trappings. Trapping = the housing or harness of a horse, when somewhat ornamental in character (Cent. Dict.). -2483. canker = anything that corrodes, destroys (Cent. Dict.). - 2505. my nephewes. Nephew bedeutet hier grandchild (Cent. Dict.). - 2512. that many headed beaftes. Man erwartet den Singular, wie Collier auch schreibt. — 2533-34. her Latie heere is cog a hoope now at this. Cock-ahoop = in an exultant or jubilant manner (Cent. Dict.). - 2537. where be the wandes. Vgl. zu 1218, - 2549, Inip Inap peeces ganz kleine Stücke. Die Wörterbücher bieten snip-snap in dieser Verbindung nicht. -2575, cawdle = caudle Stärkungstrank. - 2598, these gentlemen louertine. Lovertine ist in keinem Wörterbuche zu finden. Collier bemerkt dazu: Perhaps Julia means to coin a word similar to libertine, to indicate the state of her three innamorati. - 2602, fet their hands to my bill unterschreiben meinen Vorschlag. To set a hand = to engage in (Cent. Dict. s. v. hand 2702, Sp. 1). - 2603. leade Apes in hell. Vgl. zu 704. - 2607. damfels. Damsel = a young unmarried woman; especially, in former use, a maiden of gentle birth (Cent. Dict.). -Ebd. fraide = afraid. - 2608. fembled veraltet statt assembled. -2616. applaude = applauding, applause (Murray, Dict.). - 2621. is speage = I speak. - 2621-22. her Latie is spride of buttrie. Der böse Geist (spride für sprite) der Vorratskammer, als Bezeichnung einer zänkischen Hausfrau. Murray, Dict. erwähnt the spirit of the buttery, a sixteenth century phrase for the spirit of wine; doch passt das hier nicht. -2623. parrels. Vgl. zu 1327. — 2631, fixen wives. Vgl. zu 1408. — 2636. Man gras wortha whee. Vgl. zu 2016-17.

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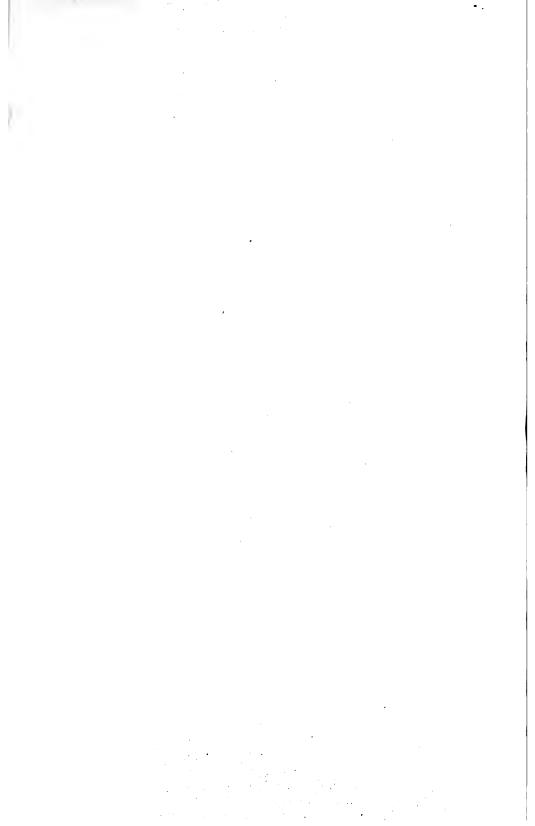
1383 , Rees [,] statt Rees [.]

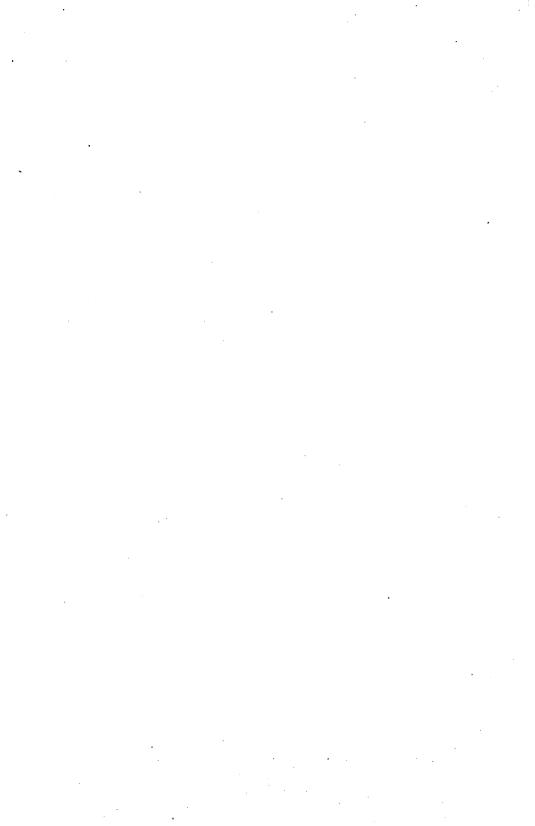
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1777 , wt statt w,

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